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CONTENTS.

T.—Evening Up—Crops and Prices— at Romeo—Stockbridge Union Agri-lociety—The Union Fair at Plain Whitfield Sale—Readjusting the

ers.-The Difference in Trotters-

om -Seed Potatoes-Whitewashing Be num-Daily Gains wirel.—The Party Strawberry—A Talk plums—Lord Sudeley's Jam Farm— winter Apples—Forest and Rainfall-ive Measures—Horticultural Notes....

-Stingless Bees of Cuba ... as.—Singless Bees of Cuba.

jul.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Dairy Pro—Hops—Wool—Michigan Fruits for the
reaching Exhibition at New Orleans—
h American Bee-K-epers' Association—
Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Asso-

summary.-Michigan-General.

-Always a River to Cross-Dollie ... Always a fiver to Cross—Done

"mons.—The Faded Leaf.—The Gates of

t—The Defense—The Sahara Lake—

retof Living Long—In Place of Soup

ke—Train Talk—Jonathan Ldwards—

Pop the Questions—How Working

re Cheaten—Mr Keely Explains the

by Which His Inter-Atomic Esher is

d—Varieties—Chaff. nary .- Is it Gleet or Glanders--Bronchitis

Vorld's Exposition at New Orleans.....

Agricultural.

EVENING UP.

very farmer is aware of the importof taking an even lot of everything oduces to market. If a portion is than the rest, the price is fixed the best, and the poorest is docked to spond to the appearance and value. ke apples in barrels for instance, inspector inquires with some misings in his tone, if they run alike clear ugh, and if they do not, no explanas will avail, those not up to standard marked second, and so through the ele list of products. The importance his evening up is felt all over the farm. evening should be produced by ging the poorest up to the standard he best, instead of a letting down to medium. Nothing shows the good der so well as to have an even lot of nals. A flock of sheep that reflect the racteristics of all the breeds and types greater or less extent is no credit to wner, he should have some standard scellence in his mind, and work up as soon as possible. The most difthing for the ordinary farmer is to an even lot of wool, but that can be the trouble is he does not think until he goes to market with his , or a drover comes to buy his sheep. obably has continued to sell those h would sell the most readily, and me are invariably the best, and is left the culls to continue this uneven lot finitely. The best way is to assort sheep at shearing time by marking me he wishes to keep, then separate m and only offer such as he wishes to If they cannot be sold, they can be for mutton on the farm, and got rid in that way. Evening up the fleece olves a keener scrutiny in the flock sound judgment in the selection of sire that shall assist in forming the al fleece. One bad selection will spoil prices. crops of lambs; for the test of shear will not appear until the second crop resent. Better pay well for a tested m, than run the risk of failure by ex-

he farmer who has not an even lot of with the present facilities for ion, is nearly past redemption. here can be no excuse for a lot of "sucsh" pigs-good, bad and indifferent. Tare so surely and easily bred, and hal so cheaply procured in comparison heir value, that every farmer should mup his stock of hogs, at least by asing a pure bred pair of Poland-To go down the list to fowls and if I were to own a dog, (and I can int of no probable emergency where I ald be prevailed upon to keep one), I ald have the finest or none. To ascend the to fewls, I feel like insinuating well into other people's business ough to suggest that here is a great the for improvement. The survival the fittest will not apply. One little he legged game cock will dissipate all elige of Plymouth Rock, or Light ima breeds in a year, and he who exan even lot of chickens in the fall hens that follow their own sweet by setting under the barn, or in the eds at all seasons, will be sorely disinted. Chickens that hatch at this e of the year will not eventually turn well and make a showy lot. The should be, May chickens or none, det the "survival" depend upon your selection. A bow-legged chicken, or of color will make a good pot pie. can afford to eat off color chickens one year, in order to have the best

his evening up applies to the fields as well as to the flocks and herds. In ag over the fields with the farmer to ect his crops, you will hear the re-This is the poorest," or "this is best," or "average," implying that field is uneven in fertility, which is erally the fact. These fields need ding up too, and they can be made

common" the next.

uniformly productive, by manuring the sterile spots with the crop with which you seed. These thin places can be marked with stakes, or located in some way, while the crop is on, so that at the next working the necessary manure may be applied. I have some places in my corn field already marked, that will be covered with manure between now and the time of plowing next spring, when the field will be fitted for oats. When such spots are located, manure can be applied at any time when it comes handy, a load at a time, if it happens so. There is one other thing which I should like to see even up-yes, a good many thingsbut this one of evening up the labor of the farm by a more continuous expenditure of muscle, and less strain at critical periods, by dividing the labor and covering more time if necessary. This rushing when work piles up ahead, makes disagreeable farming, and has become chronic with some. I cannot expect to effect a cure by a simple suggestion, however desirable that would be, especially for the good of boys who contem

CROPS AND PRICES.

A. C. G.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

plate becoming farmers.

As one farmer interested in "crops and prices," I most heartily endorse the sentiments of A. C. G. in his able article in the FARMER of Sept. 30.

It has often been a matter of wonder to me that so many farmers will persist in "bearing" the market, by rushing in their wheat as soon as possible after threshing. Prices are then usually lowest, and are thus kept so for some time. Of course the opposite policy of holding back their wheat for better prices, which many of them seem now disposed to do, is not satisfactory to the commercial classes and to the railroads and transportation companies, all of whom are anxious to see wheat moving. It matters little to them if the price is low, as they have their profit in the handling of it, and the increase of travel and business by the money it brings into circulation. All very well for them, but not for the interests of farmers. And while they are so fre-ly urging farmers to sell at unremunerative prices, to make business better, we don't hear of their proposing to divide the loss with farmers by paying or guaranteeing them a few cents more per bushel.

If every farmer who can do so would hold back from sale the greater portion of his surplus wheat, better prices would be realized; let it once be settled and H. Hagaman of Romeo, with calf by Inwell understood that farmers would hold on, and even feed out a portion of their by wheat, rather than sell at present low prices, and we may be sure that improvement would come soon. While wheat by the 100 lbs. is but little higher than corn or oats, and is known to be among the best of feeds for cattle, horses, or hogs, there can certainly be no greater loss in feeding some of it out, and may be some gain. They may get as much and perhaps more benefit from its use in that way-in the shape of beef, pork, and horseflesh-than in selling it at present

But the great difficulty with farmers is the want of united action. Wheat growers have no combination. They may clearly see that this or that policy, generally adopted, would be beneficial to all. and some may go in that direction to some extent, and would go much further if they had assurance that enough others would go with them to accomplish the object. But as no concert of action can he had, we must look mainly to the pursuit by each, of individual interests to help us out. Doubtless some farmers will, so long as a rise is uncertain, feed out a portion of their wheat-every bushel fed out reducing the total of stock on hand-and some will hold on for better prices. And very many will conclude to raise less wheat and more of something else, until the over supply disappears. And with the operation of these causes, together with the fact that the consumption of wheat is necessary in consequence of its cheapness and the shortness of the rye crop in portions of Europe; and the great improbability that another such a universally good wheat crop the world over is likely again to be grown for perhaps many years, and the outlook for a gradually increasing demand, some betterment of prices before

another harvest is more hopeful. HOLLY, Oct. 10, '84.

THE State crop report issued at Lansing yesterday, gives the wheat crop in this State as 25,144,590 bu., or 271,000 less than the September estimate. These estimates are based upon threshers' reports. Corn is estimated at 85 per cent of a full crop and 95 per cent of an average crop. The average yield of apples is 60 per cent of an average crop. Late peaches only gave 11 per cent of an average cror.

Grand Rapids Eagle: The managers of the West Michigan Agricultural Society expeot a surplus of about \$300 over all expenses. Last season the profits were \$2,278. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that this year the Society did not give liquor and gambling privileges as formerly.

THE FAIR AT ROMEO.

The second annual fair of the Fear naught Driving Park Association opened at Romeo on Tuesday last under anything but favorable auspices so far as weather was concerned, and the next day, until after two o'clock, was about as forbidding as though it was November. Wednesday night, after clearing off, a sharp frost was experienced, the first of the season, and the morning of Thursday dawned bright and clear. The grounds on Thursday morning were well filled with exhibits, but the crowd was lacking until about noon, when visitors began to arrive by the hundred. By two o'clock the grounds were dry, the weather pleasant and the crowd large. Friday, the last day of the fair, however, was the big day, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, from the judges' stand, the sight was a grand one, the grounds and halls being filled, and the grand stand and the fences around the track being jammed with people. The entries in all classes numbered over 3,300, and included a fair show in nearly every department. Mr. N. W. Grav. the Secretary of the Association, said he consider. ed it, all in all, the most successful fair ever held in Macomb County. Gen. R. A. Alger was present on Wednesday, and Gov. Begole on Friday, and the presence of these two parties undoubtedly helped attract the crowd. It is a good way to use candidates for the general good, and as each of the gentleman mentioned appeared satisfied everybody went home pleased with the fair and its management.

In live stock, cattle, horses, sheep and swine the show was very creditable. In cattle Shorthorns were represented by James Crawford of Romeo, with six head, consisting of two three year old heifers, a two year old heifer by Earl of Springwood 23063, a yearling roan heifer bred by the Ferguson Brothers of Almont, sired by Duke of Almont 45673, a red calf by Gloster of Ingham 47693, and a rean calf. The red yearling and the two calves are good ones.

John McKay, of Romeo, showed six females and two bull calves, all bred by himself but the Young Mary cow purchased of Mr. Ball. The bull calves were fine ones, and the cows and heifers good representatives of the breed.

I. Barwise, of Rochester, had two young bulls, one two years old, the other six months. The first named is a red roan by John McKay's Wild Eyes, and the latter a red by Mr. Graham's Oxford Prince. It is not often that hetter animals than these are to be seen

C. H. Mack showed a cow bred by J dependence 35811. Independence is owned B. F. Poole of Romeo, who had him on exhibition, also a yearling heifer by Independence, dam Flora. Flora is now nearly 18 years of age, and this is her fourteenth calf. Her dam, Daisy Dean by Grand Duke of Cambridge 4859, lived nineteen years, and had fifteen calves.

Mr. John Borland of Almont, showed the cow Nellie, by Park Farm Prince 7093, out of Daisy by Grand Duke of Cambridge 4859, bred by John Hagaman of Romeo. She had a calf by her side by Earl of Springwood, red and white, named Rose of Springwood.

John Mahaffay, of Romeo, showed two cows, a red and a white, and a fine yearling roan heifer purchased at the Ferguson sale. He is starting in for a herd of Shorthorns, and is another addition to the breeders of Macomb County.

J. E. Hosner showed a red cow with calf. The cow was by Independence 35811, and her calf was by Independence also. This calf got first in its class.

Albert Hadley, of Romeo, showed a young bull by Mr. John McKay's Wild Eyes. There were also some good Shorthorn grades shown. In Herefords Mr. Marsh Hadley, who

has heretofore been known as railroad magnate, was the only exhibitor. He had 16 head of all ages, purchased from Mr. Edwin Phelps of Pontiac. He has made a good start in the white faces, and we wish him success. There may not be so much money in watering them as in watering railroad stock, but we think Mr. Hadley will enjoy it more.

In Devons Mr. N. S. Walker, of Utica, was the only exhibitor. He had seven head, with the bull Michigan at the head. Among them was a four months old bull calf that was the best Devon at the age we ever saw, straight, fine, of large size and a splendid handler. The seven head

got seven blue ribbons. In Holsteins there were some fine aninals on exhibition. J. W. Saliard, of Romeo, showed a yearling bull, imported by Phelps & Seeley, of Pontiac, and two wo-year-old heifers with calves. These heifers, with the bull, were purchased at the Phelps & Seeley sale last spring. They have done finely, are of large size, well developed for their age, and have two good calves, both heifers. One of these heifers, from her markings, rich yellow skin, large square udder coming well forward, and with well developed milk veins, we put down as an extra good animal. Mr. Saliard got first premium on butter made from her, a week's yield, and it was a choice sample. He has now got the foundation for a good herd, and in.

number of animals imported and sold by Messrs. Phelps & Seeley, and have not found a purchaser yet who is not well oleased with his bargain.

W. R. Sanderson, of Metamora, showed a three years old Holstein bull, a large rangy animal, which has matured very rapidly. He is fully developed, and weighs about 2,100 lbs. He has begun building up a herd, having eight females, three of which were purchased of Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Horses were present in large numbers In the draft classes, Messrs. Reid & Brai twood, of Almont, had the two imported Percheron stallions Collineau and Sultan, and three imported two-year-old mares.

D. C. Lockwood, of Washington, showed the Clyde stallion Contest, which has so frequently carried off first prize in his class at the State Fair, a pair of grade three-year-old mares, a bay and a brown, that are fine specimens of the heavy draft, well muscled, large bened, with powerful quarters, broad lins, good backs, shoulders and necks. He also had two fine sucklings by Contest.

A handsome dark lay stallion, three-quaters Cleveland Hay and a quarter Clyde blood, was shown by N. Gass, of Brooklyn, Macomb C. He is a Cleveland Bay in everything but the legs, which, although free from hair, show the Clyde unmistakably.

Mr. J. C. Thompson of Romeo, had 25 head of Merinos on exhibition, headed by the ram Zach Chandles They were in nice shape, and helped to make up this end of the show. J. W. Thorrington of Romeo, was the only other exhibitor in this class, but these two showed as many fine sheep as any other two breeders are likely to, and kept up the reputation of the American Merino in good hape. That new buck owned by Mestrs. Thorrington & Taylor was a big attraction for the crowd. In grade Merinos our friend Mr. A. Chisnel, a good specimen of the English farmer, was the only exhibitor, but he showed how farmers can get ten lbs. of wool on a grade Merino just as well as six-something that must be learned if wool growing is to be remunerative in the future.

There was a good show of long and middle-wooled sheep by Mr. Wm. Newton of Pontiac. He had Leicester and Cotswolds in the long woods, and Hampshires and Shropshires in middle wools. Previous to the Romeo Fair Mr. Newton had taken 233 premiums on these sheep, amounting to \$1,033, and they did not appear to be any the worse for it. Mr. F. Scott was the only other exhibitor in these classes, showing Cotswolds and Shropshires.

In hogs the principal exhibitors were J. E. Hosner with Chester Whites of the Todd strain, and a yearling boar from the Silvery herd. The sow and litter of pigs he showed were good ones. He-also showed bred and a straight animal in ever way There were some others, but we did not show of poultry and pet stock was quite attractive.

The halls were equal to those of any county fair we have seen this season, and in grains and roots we never saw anything better. Potatoes were very fine. baby show, in which 27 of all sizes were on Chancellor, first on Campsie, entered. It was conducted by Mr. Fred. Buzzel, a newspaper man, who of course has had a large amount of experience to learn which one got the bine ribbon. and Fred said he would report by mail, but neglected to do so, so we do not know whether a future Belva Lockwood or a Ben. Butler came in ahead. We have a committee is around? Might not the handsomest mother win the hearts of a committee, and carry off the prize with a second-class baby? As babies are really the most important crop grown in Michigan, let us have an experienced committee and a fair show.

TURAL SOCIETY.

The eighth annual fair of this Society heavy rains of the morning of the 8th. The village is located on the Jackson branch of the G. T. R. R. lately com-Ingham Co. The Society takes in nine townships in the counties of Ingham, Jackson, Livingston, and Washtenaw. The grounds are twenty acres in extent, while the main building, halls and sheds are quite extensive. The location of the village, its distance from other prominent points, the home interest, and the care and discretion exercised by the officers been so successful, there being previous to this one over \$2,000 surplus in the treasurer's hands. The attendance this year, as well as the interest of visitors, was a brilliant continuance of its past history. there being no less than 7,000 people present at one time. It was in fact a per-

wives, children, aunts, uncles and cousins, as they gazed at the stock, wandered through the halls or listened to the music from the Stockbridge and Williamston bands, which were present. The latter band was marshalled by Daniel Watts, the the State Fair. Seldom have we found fascinating drum major, and was successful in carrying off \$70 in money and first prize. The entries numbered 3,576, making sufficient for a creditable display. Among the 68 entries in cattle we noticed there were a large proportion of SHORTHORNS.

Wm. B. Craig showed four high grade

cows, taking first on herd, first on three year old, and second on four year old. E. Hawley showed five head recorded, a four year old bull Rose Duke, two four year old cows and two yearling heifers, taking second on bull, second on four year old cows, third on same age, second and third on yearling heifers. E. R. Hawley showed five head, getting first on two year old bull, first and third on heifer calves, and third on bull calf. Andrew Jackson of Stockbridge, took first on his four year old bull Duke of Putnam 38540, that traces to imp. Pomona by Bedford Jr. 1707. George Abbot took first on two year old heifer, and showed a good six year old cow, a yearling heifer and a calf. Z. Skidmore of Grass Lake, took first on splendid six months old bull calf, also showed a fine cow. Frank Barton got second on a two year old bull that many thought should have had first. B. S. Peet showed a high grade cow and calf, and Orman Clark took first on fat cow, third on grade cow, and showed a good thoroughbred yearling heifer. The honors of the fair, and the largest number of premiums, were carried off in this class by that energetic breeder Frank E. Ives, who showed 11 head, the cream of his herd, getting first on bull one year old (he has improved wonderfully since we saw him in June). which was bred by B. F. Batcheler of Oceola Centre, first on cow, first on yearling heifer, second on two year old, second on heifer under one year, second on bull calf, and first and second on herd.

HOLSTEINS.

George M. Westfall exhibited seven head in this class, and has in them the foundation of a good herd and received first on herd, first on three year old bull, third on one year old bull, first on three year old heifer, first on one year, and first and second on one under one year. A L. Forbes, the pioneer in Holsteins here, showed three females, and got first on two year old, second on two year old, and second on calf under one year. J. H. Gaylord took second on yearling bull The entries in

numbered 253. Charles Ball of Dansville some Poland-Chinas. C. J. Eldred, of showing his imp. Percheron stallions, Romeo, also showed Poland-Chinas and and Frank and Moscow two thorough-Chester Whites, and Wm. Newton had a bred ones that were driven as a pair by very handsome Poland-China boar, finely Mr. Ball. Henderlong & Bro., of Chelsea, showed a fine thoroughbred stallion, and Wm. Isbell of Stockbridge, his magnifilearn the names of the exhibitors. The cent young stallion, by Old Charley, and half brother to Kyrat, fully equalling him in the show ring, with a promise of good action and speed. He also showed his well bred gray Percheron stallion who carried off first in his class. In Clydes A. Phillips showed eight head, and carried Last, but not least in interest, was a off as many premiums, getting first second on Marquis of Lorne, and others on his brood mares, geldings and colts. S. Noble and Robert Ryan showed with this product of the State. We tried draught stallions in geldings and mares. Andrew Jackson, Wm. G. Green, Frank E. Ives and O. S. Gregory were the exhibitors of some good ones; J. F. Van Syckle, W. H. Collins and Frank Barton showed in draft class, and C. L. Randall, suggestion to make right here: Should J. W. Wheeler, Gib. May, W. M. Stephens not the babies be held by men when the and James West showed stallions for all work. The roadster classes were represented by George Westfall, Melvin Ives E. Bending, H. D. Jackson, G. Jessup, G. S. May, James Green and H. Gregory with their good ones, while James Jackson had a pair of handsome mares that were nice drivers. In

MERINO SHEEP

STOCKBRIDGE UNION AGRICUL- but few exhibitors were on hand, although the stock shown was of much merit. There were 110 entries. R. Densmore showed several, among which were the was held on Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th, and rams T. C. Wood 115, two years old, sired continued over the 10th owing to the by the Sheldon ram, and C. M. Fellows 61. A. J. Boyce showed two pens of registered and four pens of thoroughbreds, but unregistered. and took first on ram lamb pleted, and in the southeast township of and third on registered ewe lambs. Anson Stowe showed seven pens of registered and four of grades, getting first on three year old ewes and over, second on two vear old ewes. S. O. Hadley showed seven pens of registered and five of unregistered. His two year old ram A. A. Wood 118, half-brother to Diamond, is a good one. On the unregistered he got first, and second; on the others first on are the reasons why this fair has always yearling ewes, first on two year ewes second on pen of ewe lambs, third on three year ewes, second on two year old ram and third on one year old ram. Z.Skidmore showed a two year old ram bred by J. H. Hood. George Wright, of Iosco, showed four pens unregistered and four of registered stock, getting first on his tends keeping it up. We have seen a rect picnic for the farmers present, their pen of ewe lambs, third on two year old

ram and first on his yearling ram, Wm. Ball 257, sired by Star Bismark, with dam by Banker Jr. This fine ram was bred by Hon. Wm. Ball, and is one of the best he ever bred and should have been shown at his equal in Michigan, as he is almost without a fault, having two of the best ends we ever saw on a ram of his age. He is a credit to his breeder and owner. Several pens of Middle Wools were shown. none of any special merit, however. There was a fair showing of swine. Mr. B. Craig had some of the noted Cheshires that were bred by F. H. Britt, of Ridgeway, N. Y. They attracted a good deal of attention, as they are a new breed in this locality. There were some good Berkshires and Suffolks.

The poultry department was well filled and the coops were made after the model

ones on the Lansing fair grounds. Vegetable, grain and seed hall made splendid display of nature's products, while mechanics, agricultural, floral and art halls were filled full with many well selected gems. A meagre display was made in farm implements. The Champion Creamery, Davis Swing Churn, a butter worker and print, were shown by A. E. Andrews, of Williamston, while the State agent showed to good advantage the Wilson Creamery, and Swing churn.

The society having offered speed pre miums to the amount of \$510, drew some fair trotters to please the crowd. T. B. Taylor, a dealer in agricultural implements at Stockbridge, made an elegant display in his line, of some of the best goods handled, consisting of Walter A. Wood machines, Thomas Hay Tedder, and Rake, Ellwood Cultivators, Superior Grain and Roller Drill, farm and platform wagons, road carts, feed cutters, and both open and top carriages, windmills, etc. To sum up, this fair was a success financially, the receipts being \$3,200 and the expenses about \$1,800; leaving \$1,400 surplus to be added to the amount in the Treasury. We tender our thanks to the officers for their courtesies, and to Mr.

THE UNION FAIR AT PLAIN-WELL.

ON THE WING.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Plainwell opened Wednesday, October 1st, with a very small attendance of visitors but a good show in all departments except agricultural implements, which was quite limited. The entries were over 2,500, with the number of cattle less than for the two previous years; but in quality they were never as good as this year. They are as follows: Thoroughbred Shorthorns, 70 head; Jerseys, 29; Devons, 7; Holsteins, 3; with a good representation of grades of a high order. Only about two-thirds of the Shorthorns that are within a convenient distance were on exhibition, which makes the comparison with the first Fair a very favorable one, as then only two animals were shown boasting a pedigree, and they were

all there were to show. The improvement in other stock has been fully equal to that in cattle. The entries in the horse department were 110. representing the nimble roadster, the heavy draft and the miscellaneous gathering usually seen on such occasions, with fine representatives of the different classes. In swine, W. E. Gilkey showed three head of Jersey Reds, Joseph Lindsley of Otsego, showed 17 head of Chester Whites, and of Poland-Chinas about 60 head were

quality. In sheep 104 thoroughbred Merinos and about a quarter that number of fine wool grades, and 10 Cotswolds and Leicesters, comprised the show in this department, and made a very creditable one.

shown by different parties, all of fine

In poultry the display was both large

FLORAL HALL.

The art department was better represented than ever before, while the fancy work also showed an advance. There was a fine display of plants and flowers.

The exhibition of vegetables was large and fine, the show of grains good. The collection of apples was excellent, with a small exhibit of pears and grapes, and no peaches.

With the many individual exhibits, the sports and games, and the trials of speed in the horse department, the Fair was success in all but its financial returns, which were a little short, just to be in fashion for 1884. A. W. J.

Wisconsin is the leading cranberry State. Michigan is second. The average vield of a marsh is 150 to 200 bushels to the acre. The Wisconsin crop is nearly all shipped to Chicago commission house at \$2.75 to \$3 a bushel. A well managed marsh containing 400 acres will vield about \$50,000, and with a very large crop the sum can be nearly doubled. The entire crop of the United States is consumed at home. Englishmen do not take kindly to the fruit, and a ship load sent to London a few years ago could not be sold for the cost of carrying. This year the Wisconsin crop is a failure, the yield being estimated at 9,000 bbls, against an average of 30,000 in ordinary

THE WHITFIELD SALE. The sale of a draft of Shorthorns from

the Lakeland herd of Wm. Whitfield & Son took place last Thursday as advertised in the FARMER. Early in the day people began arriving at the farm and when the sale opened nearly 300 had assembled. At noon an elegant lunch was set out to which full justice was done. The day was just cool enough to lend gest to the appetite, and it may have been too much so to inspire activity in the bidding. Promptly at one o'clock Col. John Foster and son mounted the stand, and after the former had made a short preliminary address to the audience, dwelling particularly on the advantage of raising thoroughbred or even good grades in preference to scrubs, the sale was opened. The bidding was at no time spirited, and it was easy to see that money among the farmers was a scarce commodity, but the auctioneers were earnest in their appeals and, taking all things into consideration, made a fairly successful sale. The Messrs. Whitfield expressed themselves as fairly well satisfied with the result, and the buyers should be, for we saw none who did not get full value for their money. Below we give a list of the animals sold, the names of the purchasers and the price

paid:
Gentle Annie by Joe Johnston 3d 14604, dam
Gentle by Hampden 6835. R. Bradley, Waterford, \$59.
Gipsey, same breeding. David Miller, Independence, \$80.
Sally Bly, by Gen. Grant 5676; dam Nelly Bly
by 15tn Duke of Oxford 6632. Ed McGonigle,
Clarkston, \$52.
Nancy Lewis, by Geneva Lewis 29672, dam
Nancy Johnston, by Joe Johnston 3d. Thomas
Foster, Flint, \$120.
Violet 3d, by Geneva Lewis; dam Violet by Gen
Grant. S. B. Shelden, Vernen, \$132.
Jennie Johnston 2d, by Geneva Lewis; dam
Jennie Johnston, by Joe Johnston 3d. D. Windate,
Pontiac, \$125. paid:

Pontiac, \$125. Gent le Annie 2d, by Geneva Lewis; dam Gentle Annie by Joe Johnston 3d. J. K. Judd, Waterord. Daisy, by Geneva Lewis; dam Pina 2d, by Gen.

Daisy, by Geneva Lewis; dam Pina 2d, by Gen. Grant. George L. Spears, Fonr Towns, \$83. Venus, by Geeeva Lewis: dam Violet by Gen. Grant. Wm. Butchers, Corunna, \$110. usanna, by Victer 25092; dam Pina 2d, by Gen. Grant. S. Goodell, East Saginaw, \$130. Gay Lady by Geneva Lewis; dam Gold Drop, by Joe Johnston 3d. Chas. Plummer, \$81. Matilda, by Victor; dam Sally Bly, by Gen. Grant. S. E. Seldon, Vernon, \$142. Gen. Grant. S. E. Seldon, Vernon, \$142. Olive, by Joe Johnston 3d; dam Snowdrop, by Gen. Grant. George L. Spears, Four Towns, \$140. Vio a, by Joe Johnston 4th 20073; dam Violet 3d by Geneva Lewis. Chas. Stison, White Lake, \$85. Gracie, by Joe Johnston 4th; dam Gipsy by Joe Grace, by Joe Johnston 4th; dam Gipsy by Joe and Mrs. Frank E. Ives for their many

S85. Gracie, by Joe Johnston 4th; darn Gipsy by Joe Johnston 3d. W. Seeley, West Bloomfield \$51. Victoria Johnston, by Victor; dam Daisy by Geneva Lewis. Wm. Butchers, Corunna, \$111. Roan Lady, by Joe Johnston 4th; dam Snowdrop 2d by Gen. Grast. John Baird, Finshing, \$90 Violet Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Atnelstane 50292; dam Viola by Joe Johnston 4th, John Lessiter, Sersey, \$100. Olive Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Athestane; dam Give by Joe Johnston 4th, S. Goodef. East Saginaw \$121. Susanna Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Athelsatane; dam Give by Joe Johnston 4th, S. Goodef. East Saginaw \$121. Susanna Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Athelsatane; dam Birm by Joe Johnston 4th, S. Goodef. Susanna Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Athelsatane; dam Birm by Joe Johnston 4th, S. Goodef. Susanna Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Athelsatane; dam Barmpton Pride of Athelsatane; dam Barmpton,

Susanna Barmpton, by Barmpton Pride of Athelaane; Dam Susanna. Ed. McGonigle, Ciarkston.

Pretty Maid, by Barmpton Pride of Athelstane; dam Sally Bly by Gen. Grant. Joseph England, Four Towns, \$90.
Viola Barmpton 3d, by Barmpton Pride of Athelstane; dam Viola, by Joe Johnston 4th. Ed. McGonigle, Clarkston, \$100.
Roan Beauty, by Barmpton Pride of Athelstane, dam Roan Lady by Joe Johnston 4th. C. Plumm, Waterford, \$72. BULLS.

2d Viscount Geneva by Pontiac 44583; dans Daisy by Geneva Lewis. S. E. Sheldor, Vernon, \$85.

Barmpton Hero, by Barmpton Pride of Athelstane; dam Venus by Geneva Lewis. W. B. Underwood, Corunna, \$90.
Barmpton's Best, by Barmpton Pride of Athelstane; dam Gentle Annie 2d. a. Hosner, Farmington \$62. ington, \$65.

Barmpton's Victor, by Barmpton Pride of Athelstane; dam Olive by Joe Johnston 4th. George Windiate, Pontiac, \$77.

READJUSTING THE RATES.

ARMADA Oct 4 '84

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In a recent issue of the FARMER I noticed an article "Readjusting the Rates." Although a stranger to the writer, I felt that I should like to shake him by the hand. After a pungent statement of facts relating to the subject, he proposes two remedies, which I wish to consider briefly; First, united action among farmers to secure lower prices. Now, while this looks like an easy thing to do, it is in reality one of great difficulty. In theory it is seen at a glance that in the majority of instances the farmers must buy or there will be no sale. Then let the farmer say, "I will pay so much and no more," and the thing is done. But a thousand things have their influence, which do not show upon the surface. Agricultural implements are handled by men who are rapid and verbose talkers, and who can present such an array of reasons, and a list of the names of "advanced farmers" who have purchased, that the buyer is fairly carried away by the breeze of words, and soon finds that he has committed himself in advance of any action by his society. Then Mr. A. says, "I don't want a society to tell me what to buy, or to help me to buy it." Mr. B. says, "I suppose Mr. Soand-so gets his pay for endorsing a certain tool. I will buy the other.'

Farmers are suspicious of each other. Another hindrance to united action lies in the difficulty in getting farmers to attend the meetings of a society. One goes. another stays away, another goes, one stays. We are too apt to think "my presence will not amount to much. I won't go to-night." And so members begin to drep off. I admit the good which might be gained if farmers, like other business men, would have their business meetings and act unitedly, and not in opposition to each other. Let each member of a club take the agency of some article used by all the members,

thus saving 25 to 45 per cent of the cost (Continued on eighth page.)

THE DIFFERFNCE IN TROTTERS.

John Splan and John Turner have been detailing their experience in handling trotters, and we find the following in the Bre ders' Gazette. We select two special cases as showing how very differently horses have to be managed to get the most out of them, and the necessity of a driver's studying and understanding the disposition of the horses he is handling. Here is an experience of Mr. Splan the present season:

"You can help a nervous horse some There was Nobby, for instance. Before I drove him at Cleveland I went out and worked him the morning of the race, and when we came to the barn I said to Mr. Skinner, 'That horse reminds me a good deal of Calmar, and I guess we had better righim the way I used to have Calmar hooked.' So I changed his check a little, got a new bit, and was ready. He had been trotting through the Michigan circuit, and being a nervous horse the boys had made him worse by shouting at and slashing their old campaigners with the whip. It struck me that this wouldn't do, and so I got two big bunches of cotton and filled Nobby's ears full of it. I shall never forget the astonishment of Geo. Voorhies in the first heat. He was driving Waiting, and when we got to the half-mile pole he came up to my wheel and began shouting at his horse so that you could have heard him in the next county. But Nobby never made a wobble, and after George had let out a few more war-whoops he concluded that something besides oratory was required to win the race." And here is a leaf from the "experience

book" of John Turner, as detailed in the Spirit of the Times:

As I sat in the grand stand watching the trotters receiving their work, John Turner called my attention to a horse who was acting unsteady and stale, al though a few weeks ago he could be scarcely whipped off his feet.

"Now you see," said he, "the effects of training a cold-blooded horse too fine. There is a horse of a great deal of speed, but he does not like to be strung out mile after mile. These faint-hearted fellows must be kept feeling well to give a good account of themselves.'

"How do you handle them?"

"Well, I feel my way slow, and if they show any signs of losing their speed, and with it their courage. I let them alone for a while. A good plan with a soft horse is to work him pretty strong-say one and a quarter heats at two-thirds speed-and then let up on him a week or two before a race. He will then feel well, and the staying up work will not have had time to lose its good effects." He next broke out with the following

remark: "A game horse requires longer and finer feeding. You have seen me drive one in 2:14 that will not trot 2:40 for some trainers. This is not because I am a better reinsman, but I have studied and understood her. I never ask for a good me she is I have put my money on her and she has never deceived me."

"You refer to Trinket," I remarked, "but she is not on the turf now." "She will be next season, as we thought the season's rest would do her good."

Horse Gossip

MR. HAMMOND, the owner of the English racehorse St. Galien, estimates his winnings on the turf during the present racing season \$750,000. He won \$150,000 on the Derby Mr. Hammond commenced life as a stable

MR. ISIDOR COHNFIELD appears to have faith in the trotting qualities of the Happy Mediums. He has lately bought the bay mare Neta Medium (2:221/2) as a mate for Maxey Cobb. Price, seventy-five hundred dollars, part of which was represented by the trotting mare Helene (2:21).

AT Chicago, Ill., on the 6th inst., the Breed ers' Association stake for two-year-old trotters. mile heats, best two in three, was won by Jeannette in straight heats: time, 2:441/. 2:40 This is the fastest record ever acquired by any Northern-bred two-year-old. The last half was trotted in 1:18 and the last quarter in 38 seconds, a 2.32 gait.

THE American Cultivator says that the duplicating of names of horses causes an endless amount of confusion. It appears that the Atlantic, which won a record of 2:241/4 at East Saginaw lately, was bred by Gen. Wm. T. Withers, of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Ky., foaled in 1878, got by Almont; dam Isabelle Clay, by Kentucky Clay; second dam by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. There are two Atlantics registered, both being by Almont, one of which is described as black, the other brown. In the crotting summary Atlantic appears as a black. tnow seems that both are black. One of them ought to be christened Pacific, Archipelago or Indian, almost anything in fact, to distinguish him from the other.

DILLON BROS., the well known importers exhibited eleven head of Norman horses at the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis last week, and were awarded eleven premiums. In addition to those already reported, they were awarded on the noted premium stallion, Leisure, the sweepstake premium for best draft stallion of any age or breed competing in ring with thirty as fine Norman and Clydesdale stallions as was ever shown in one ring in any country; also the sweepstake premium of one hundred dollars for best draft stallions and four mares of any breed competing in a ring of eight entries, making one of the grandes exhibitions of draft horses ever witnessed. All the stock! that Dillon Brothers had at Indianapolis was shipped direct to St. Louis, and will be on exhibition next week at the St-Louis Fair.

THE six year old gelding Kenilworth, although so highly charged with thoroughbred strains, has been able to make at short notice quite a reputation in harness. With comparatively little handling he has obtained a record of 2:21. While on a visit to Lexington last year, Alderman H. J. Grant had his attention drawn to Kenilworth by Mr. J. P. Gilbert, and he bought the horse at public auction. Lothair, the sire of Kenilworth, was got by Woodford Mambrino (son of Mambrino Chief and Cracovienne, by Alexander's Abdallah, and

Cracker. This is pretty high breeding on the side of the sire, but in the female line we find a large quantity of racing blood. In fact the dam of Kenilworth, as reported by Messrs Woodard & Brasfield, was strictly thorough-, bred .- Turf, Field and Farm.

FACTS RELATING TO THE DRAFT HORSES OF France.—While some people in America call all norses imported from France Normans, it is fact that there is no breed in France called by that name by the French people; the name Norman, therefore, is purely American. The principal breeds of France are known as Perche rons and Boullanais. The Percherons are the most highly prized of all French races, and all departments of France go to the Perche for stallions to improve their local breeds. The Percheron Stud Book of France is published under the authority of the French Governmen and admits only animals of pure Percheron origin and birth, established by their pedigree and the pedigree of their ancestors for gener. The fact that no record can be ations. furnished with any of the more common breeds of France, explains the eagerness of many importers in asserting that all horses imported from France are alike, and that pedigrees are

It is a well known fact that what a man gives for a horse over from \$500 to \$800-the price of a good grade-is paid for purity of blood; and where the seller is not able to give the recorded pedigree of the animal sold as evidence of additional value he has no right to ask it. With these facts before him no intelli gent man will buy a horse imported from France unless he is recorded with his pedigree in full iu the Stud Book in France, and the importer furnishes with his bill of sale the French certi ficate of registration, as this is his only guarantee of safety, a large number of horses of unknown blood being imported to this country and sold as pure bred.



Seed Potatoes The American Cultivator says: shape of a seed potato is of greater importance than its size. The potato is propagated from eyes or buds, and only in producing new varieties from the true seed. Each plant is, therefore, a continuation of that of the previous year from which the bud was taken. It retains the characteristics of the parent, not only in variety, but as to shape, habit of growth and productiveness. Some of the most valuable varieties have been grown by careful selection of seed potatoes. Varieties thus formed are said by farmers to "run out" more quickly: but this is probably because the carefulness in selecting the seed is not kept up to the or ginal standard. I know some farmers who have successfully grown the Early Rose until now. With the great majority of growers this variety became unproductive several years ago.

"One of the enemies of the potato grow ers is blight, which causes premature dy ing of the vine before the tubers are ripened. Of course such potatoes never fully ripen, though the blight may come so late that they are large enough to market. These blighted potatoes are poor enough for any purposes, but they are absolutely unfit for use as seed. I do not know that blight will certainly follow planting such potatoes. In fact, there will not usually race until she is ready, and when she tells be enough top to blight. The thin, spindling hills to be seen in nearly every pota to field are the result of using this poor seed:

"Potatoes intended for seed should after digging, he exposed as much as pos sible to light until danger from frosts requires their removal to the cellar or pit If they could be kept in a light room up stairs at a uniform temperature of 40 deg. through the winter, it would be better than any other course that can be devised. Cellars are usually kept too warm, and they are always too dark for this purpose. Long before time for planting, the early kinds of potatoes will need sprouting, and when the first sprout from an eye is removed, any that come after that will be much less vigorous: For storing on a large scale, dry pits, well covered with earth, secure the most nearly uniform temperature, but potatoes thus kept should be taken up two or four weeks be fore planting and spread thinly in a dry room where the sunshine can dry them out and start the eyes.

"A potato that has been greened in the sun is spoiled for eating; but for seed it is all the better. Such potatoes will be from a week to ten days earlier than others of same variety planted at the same time. With late varieties they will produce a larger crop, as the growth will be more vigorous on the same kind of land. This secret of exposing potatoes to sunshine for a time before planting has been worth fortunes to the potato growers who learned it. It may be done with the hills selected for seed by partly uncovering the potatoes while still attached to the roots, taking care that it be done in not very hot weather, and that potatoes so exposed to be dug before danger from frost."

Whitewashing Before Painting.

At a Farmers' Institute held at Marsh field a few months since Mr. Caleb Bates, of Kingston, stated that by first covering old buildings with whitewash, it not only preserved the wood, but it very much reduced the expense of painting. This he had proved to be true by more than 30 years' practice. Certainly this to us is a new idea that has the appearance of being valuable. It is well known that lime preserves the wood, but the great trouble has been, it has been difficult if not impossible to prepare it so it will not wash off in a few months, thus making the expense of constant renewal too much; but if at once covered with paint made of lead and oil, it will be seen that it must remain as long as the paint

lasts. Every one who has tried to cover old very uneven, and being in a partially depaint as fast as it can be put on, requiring several coats before the paint will from the middle of September to the midthat by covering the old boards with a September to May without a crop on it, Woodbine by thoroughbred Woodford), out of great extent; in fact, that it requires but as a green crop; by so doing the ground little if any more to cover a building that will be enriched at less expense than by quite an improvement over their thin, light out of the thoroughbred daughter of had been kept covered with paint, yet any fertilizer that can be found in the

when thus put on, it will keep the building in good condition for many years. This process is so simple, and so cheap, that it is well worthy a trial by those who have old buildings or board fences to

paint. There are many ways to make white wash. The lime should be slacked in hot or warm water, and the liquid strained through a cloth, a small quantity of salt should be added to the water, and if wery nice article is desired, a few pounds of sugar and ground rice should be added to each barrel of liquid, but for a whitewash that is to be at once covered up, we should not think it necessary to use either sugar or rice flour; but the salt would be desirable to preserve the wood.

We do not understand that there is much to be gained by using the whitewash, except on old weather beaten boards, where very large quantities of oil and white lead would be required to fill up the depressions, which can be filled cheaper with lime and at the same time be quite as good, if not better than white lead .- Massachusetts Ploughman.

Warranty of Seeds.

Judge Bennett, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, says. "It is now well settled, that if a dealer in seeds sells an article marked and put under a certain name, and it is so billed to the purchaser, this amounts to an absolute warranty or guaranty that the seeds are what they were bought and sold for; and, if they turn out not to be, the farmer has a remedy against the seller for the money he paid for the seed. And this is so, although the seedsman was honest in the sale, and bought them for exactly what he sold them for; and the seller would have a remedy back on the person who sold to him. But merely to get back the money paid for the seed would fall far short of the loss to the farmer. His time, labor, fertilizers, profits on his crops, are all gone; and the question has been much agitated, whether the seedsman is liable for all this loss. And it is now generally understood, that when he either expressly warrants the seed to be of a particular kind or variety, or when he so sells it without any reservation or limitation, and thus creates an implied warranty, he is liable for all the damages directly flowing from the farmer's use of such seed.

"In one instance a market gardener bought of a seedsman 'early strap leafed, red-top turnip seed,' but which proved to be 'Russia late,' not salable in market, and only fit for cattle; and he was allowed to recover from the seller the difference between the value of the crop which was raised and a crop of early turnips on the same soil; even the seedsman honestly thought the seed was as represented And in case the farmer is so imposed upon, and the seed proves entirely worthless, and his crop of no value, he can make the seedsman pay not only the cost of the seed, but also for all the labor incurred, and the fair profit he would have had from the crop, had the seed been what it was represented to be. In one case, the Shaker Society at Watervliet, N. Y., had to pay very heavy damages, because a lot of seed which they sold as Bristol cabbage seed,' came up a wild cabbage, running all to stalks and leaves, eaused by the fact that they set their Bristol seed cabbages in the spring, near everal rows of 'Red Dutch,' and the wo varieties intermixed, producing a worthless cross. To avoid this serious liability, seedsmen at the present day very often print upon their seed packages that they do not warrant any seed they sell, which may perhaps relieve them from their responsibility, unless they knew the seed was not true to name."

Keeping Roots.

W. D. Philbrick says in the New Engthe time for harvesting roots, the fine dry days make pleasant work of it if done in season, but if put off until the colder and wetter weather of November, the men can not accomplish nearly as much work as they can in the pleasant days of this month. Beets are harvested first; they are more likely to be damaged by frost than carrots or turnips, which are taken care of later. Parsnips also, if wanted for sale in winter, or very early in the spring, must be harvested in autumn, though if wanted for use after the ground thaws, they usually keep better in the grain from tip to dent that makes the quanfield undisturbed; the same is true of horseradish.

The best way to keep all kinds of roots is in pits, but if put into a cellar they should not be piled over two or three feet deep, and covered over with a little hav or straw to keep the air from wilting them. The cellar for roots is best kent quite cold, almost freezing, and in case the roots begin to heat, they must be overhauled at once to cool them off; turning are more likely to heat than other roots. and should not be piled more than two feet deep, and even then will need care to keep them from heating.

Beets and mangolds are pulled by hand and thrown in heaps and topped in the field; carrots and parsnips are pulled quite easily after plowing a deep furrow quite close to the off side of the row; horse radish needs to be plowed on both sides of the row, throwing the earth from the roots, and then with a good team and a good plowman the plow can be run directly under the roots, turning them completely out; it is severe work for both horses and man.

Winter Rye.

This is a crop that ought not to be neglected; but few field crops pay better and but few will grow on so many different soils. Sown from the first to the middle of the month, it will get well established before winter sets in. It was boards with paint, well knows that it is the custom of our grandfathers to sow rye in the corn the last time hoeing in cayed condition, it absorbs the oil of the July, but it is found by experience that it is better to sow later in the season, say make any show, but Mr. Bates assures us dle of October. Land that is to lie from good coat of whitewash, it prevents the would be very much improved by sowing oil from penetrating the wood to any winter rye to be plowed in in the spring

market, especially if it be land deficient in vegetable substance.

The advantage of having land covered with growing vegetation during the late autumn and early spring months, is more than it has usually been considered. By keeping the land covered during freezing weather it prevents the great waste which occurs when land lies exposed to the freezing weather and high winds of winter, and the growth of the crop of rye during the autumn and spring months collects from the air gases which enter the crop, and when plowed under and it decays, it will produce both carbon and nitrogen .- Mass. Ploughman.

Sorghum.

The amount of crystalizable sugar in the juice of mature sorghum varies be ween fourteen and sixteen per cent there are also present about one or two per cent of uncrystallizable sugar ("glucose"), and two or three per cent of other solids, part of which are removed from the juice by the purifying processes employed in sugar-making. When well purified, sorghum, cane, and beet sugar are identical in composition and proper-

Among other valuable data obtained during these investigations, were recorded the length of time, after seeding, be fore the plant reached maturity; the length of the period during which the juice contained a profitable amount of available sugar (i. e., the "working period"); the height, weight, and percentage of juice for the stalks of each variety of sorghum at each stage in its development; and numerous other facts of importance to the practical sugar-maker.

The utilization of waste, or by-products, was carefully considered. It was shown that sorghum seed is very similar in composition and food-value to common Indian corn, and that the yield of twenty or more bushels per acre will nearly or quite repay the farmer the cost of cultivation. This seed has been successfully used for fattening cattle and swine. It was shown that the apparently worth-

less skimmings obtained in the clarification of the juice had a value as a fertiliz ing material, and that from the washings of the tanks and evaporators a considerable amount of pure alcohol or vinegar could be produced at small cost.

The crushed canes (begasse), after the removal of the juice, make paper-stock of excellent quality and medium length of fiber. This begasse may be preserved as food for cattle by the method known as ensilage, or may be burned under the boilers, thus furnishing heat, and ashes valuable for fertilizing purposes .- Henry B. Parsons, in Popular Science Monthly

Daily Gains of Fat Cattle. Here are some interesting figures taken from a London paper, showing the aver age age and gain per day of cattle in the various classes shown at Smithfield and Birmingham Fat Stock Shows. The number of entries in the different classes has much to do with the result. In the same class the average age of the animals shown of different breeds differed more, in several cases, than did the average gain per day. Shorthorns, Herefords and Scotch Polls, each stood at the head in one or more classes; the Devons near the bottom in each class. At Smithfield, 12 Shorthorn steers, averaging 658 days. made average gain of 2.26 lbs.; six Here. fords, averaging 578, had average of 2.17 lbs. At Birmingham, 14 Shorthorns, averaging 671 days, had gain of 2.12 lbs., while seven Herefords, 841 days, had 1.81 lbs. Here the Herefords were at much disadvantage in age. At Sn,ithfield the two-year-old steers were nearly together -1.88 and 1.85; but the S averaged 1.003 days against 946 for the Herefords. So of the three year-olds. land Farmer: The month of October is The Herefords were slightly ahead of the Shorthorns-1.73 to 1.71, but their average was 1.296, against 1.351 for the Short horns. At Birmingham the Shorthorns were a little ahead in this class, but they were younger than the Herefords. In females, the Scots were at the head of the list, but there were only two entries against 14 of Shorthorns.

Agricultural Items.

A SMALL ear of corn can carry more grain than a large one. It is the length of the

THE low price of wheat this season is inducing the wheat growers of Dakota and Minnesota to look about for a more remunerative crop to replace it. Flax will probably be more largely cultivated, as the success of that eron has so far been quite marked.

A PENNSYLVANIA farmer was unexpectedly converted to friendliness to the crow. He shot one which he saw "pulling corn." Promp ted by curiosity to ascertain just how many kernels it had taken he "opened the crop o the bird" and found "twenty-one large cut worms," and nothing else.

THE finest hams grown on this continent are from those portions of Texas where the pecan trees flourish. Chunky young porkers are turned out in the fall under the trees, and they feast on the nuts until they become very fat, equalling in flavor the Westphalia meat When hogs are thus at liberty they do not grow as large as when penned up, but their flesh i nore solid.

ONE of the instructive and interesting features of the State Fair was a display of injurions and beneficial insects in the Horticultur. building, made by C. M. Weed, of the Agricultural College. Best of all, Mr. Weed was in attendance most of the time through the fair, and obligingly answered the never ending questions of observers. It was an educa tional adjunct of no mean value.

THERE are many flock of light shearing native sheep, says the Western Rural, that do not pay interest on the money invested in them. let alone paying for feed and trouble, which bred to a heavy fleeced Merino ram, and by judicious selection of the offspring, can in short time be bred up to shear a good-sized leece, as well as to have a carcass of fair weight, without going to the greater expense necessary to purchase a full flock of thorough breds. Although there is danger of the grade breeding back, and they cannot be said to in any way equal the thoroughbreds, yet they are fleeced progenitors.

The New England Farmer mentions the lesirability of increasing the root growth of the wheat plant in the fall and savs: "It is well known that checking the first leaves will induce the plant to spread at the root and send

out three or four and often more in place of one. Pasturing wheat with stock in dry weather is seldom hurtful, and often beneficial to subsequent growth. Sheep are better than cattle for this purpose, as they will not trample the ground sufficiently to destroy the plants and what manure they drop will be so divided as to be a benefit rather than an injury. But sheep gnaw closer to the root than is good for the plant, and at the best they will only eat in patches. Something that will cut the leaves of the young wheat plant when three to five inches high, cut them uniformly and without too much tramping of the ground, would un doubtedly be beneficial to the crops."

THE Toronto Mail says: "This is especially

season when precautions in feeding animal should be taken. The herbage is hard and dry and indigestible, and undigested food in the stomach and bowels is a sure and certain cause of trouble. The result is impaction of the stomach, or that portion of it known as the manyplies-the third stomach, in fact, This produces serious irritation of the liver the blood is poisoned, the kidneys are derang ed, and the whole system becomes diseased. The common disease among cattle fed in marshes and woodlands, and known as red wa_ ter, is thus caused. Splenic fever is a more highly developed form of the same disease and the difference between this disease and Texan fever and anthrax fever, or the preva lent black quarter, is chiefly one of symptoms and form. The poisoned blood is the cause of each one. All these diseases have the same origin—in bad food, bad water, and malarial fluences, all of which prevail at this sea

Aunt Rachel's Joy.

Rev. W. B. Evans," Washington, D. C., writes: "Aunt Rachel, the dear old colored saint, who has been a constant sufferer with Inflammatory Rheumatism for sixteen years has been greatly benefited by ATHLOPHOROS I consider it almost in the light of a miracle She is almost beside herself with joy. The pain has all left her limbs. A little stiffness mains, but another bottle will effect a pernanent cure. It is indeed a most wonderfu medicine. I think it ought to be sprea throughout the length and breadth of this

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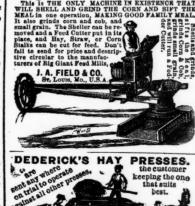


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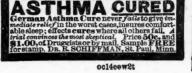


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Porticultural,

THE PARRY STRAWBERRY.

This new and promising strawberry was spoken of through the press, as mior Queen; but at a gathering of horburists to examine it, when in fruit. the grounds of the originator, in pliance with an earnest suggestion President Wilder, of the American ological Society, it received in acplance with the recently adopted rules that society, the name of the origina-It was produced from seed of Jersey men, planted in the summer of 1880: of fruited in 1881, receiving a first nium that season at the Moorestown Plants sent us by the originator, in igust last, seem fully to sustain the blowing description, by the originator: Plant, a rank, vigorous grower, clean and very productive. Berries. buse conic, bright, glossy scarlet. in and of best quality, ripening all over

"The Parry possesses all the good usity of its parent, Jersey Queen, with addition of perfect blossoms, ensuring oductiveness under all circumstances. The fruit has been strongly commendaby very reliable authority, and seems MINISSESS a combination of good qualities kely to give it a high position, both as a arket and an amateur fruit.

A Talk About Plums. At a late meeting of the Portage, Ohio,

bunty Horticultural Society, the disussion turned upon plums, and the folwing opinions were elicited, as reported w the Ohio Farmer:

Mr. Dean had on exhibition a branch of he Basset curculio-proof plum, with ripe mit upon it. The fruit was quite small. bout the size of the clay marbles hownies) sold to schoolboys at a penny grhandful-and really a quite inferior ecimen of the common mottled wild lum growing everywhere throughout he Northern States and Canada. A remark of the committee reporting, and an iquiry, brought Mr. Dean to his feet, tho proceeded to free his mind in reence to this swindle, quoting what was enorted to have been said at Philadelis in reference to it by W. C. Barry. fr.D. condemned in the strongest terms sending out of a plum so absolutely worthless as this. He had no confidence in the claims made for it at first, and ac lentally came in possession of his tree, being the gift of a friend. Had that hend known its worthlessness he proably would not have given it to him.

Frank Ford protested against this atack upon his friend Basset. He was no mys certain the specimen was the Basset lum. It was like those in bearing which shad on his place, but he procured the es second-hand. Those he got from asset were not large enough to bear. When received they were so small that it as necessary to pass them through a ound microscope before they could called trees. If the specimen in lestion was genuine it wasn't much less lucless than the other Chickasaw plums, leaver, Miner, DeSoto, and Wild Goose. the recommendation of that good an, the late M. B. Bateham, he bought Wild Goose plum trees, and though bey were in a thrifty condition, they did

ot bear anything. Mr. Dean said he agreed with Mr. Ford ild Goose plum. Mr. Ford was at faul: ever, in his botany. The Weaver ad Basset belonged to the Prunus Imericana, or Canada plum species, thile the Wild Goose belonged to the franus Chickasa or Southern species, ommon in Tennessee.

L. B. Pierce said the Wild Goose might worthless, but it seemed to be filling nite a place on the city fruit stands bring July and August. Its beautiful mearance and color make it quite namental and it should have the same tedit that we awarded to a bouquet of ers or any other beautiful object. Mr. Dean replied that he referred more

ricularly to its bearing qualities. It unproductive in Northern Ohio. here it could be profitably grown, its wants and selling qualities warranted poducing it.

Lord Sudeley's Jam Farm.

The Pall Mall Gazette describes a visit b the Home Farm, near Toddington, loucestershire, and the report is here

wiline of the Malvern hills on the horia ordinary arable farm which nobody inted to take. The rent had been £1 hacre. The reputation of Gloucesterhire for fruit growing, and the success the gardens near Evesham encouraged lord Sudeley to make this great experiedone to it first. Draining, levelling ences, burning clay, planting hedges. thich growing up may shelter the fruit ations, such are the first labors inolved. Then plum trees (six feet standthe sursery (started two or three years in part, interspersed with rows of raspber-8, gooseberries, or currant bushes, as ecase may be. The principle of the dincunx must be rigidly observed. Then, herever you are in the plantation, fraight and interminable vistas open bee you in every direction. Very careell worth while to build a creosote tank hid furnace, as there were no fewer than kind. 000 plum trees to be staked. The sturdy osoted stake is then fixed in the ground inches from the tree, and by a simple



ing, so as to knock off early in honor of bank holiday and the regatta at Tewkesbury. To give a notion of what fruit picking is, I may say that in one day this summer five tons of strawberries were picked and brought to the factory. Sleeping sheds are provided, where the extra hands can sleep in picking time; coffeesheds where they get their dinners (no beer or cider here) and shelter. Some 3,000 Canadian poplars surround the farm. They are planted out a yard apart, and will ultimately make an impervious wall, the trunks meeting and pollarded at 18 feet above the ground, as you see them in some parts of Kent. We have not far to go to the old farm buildings, now converted into a jam factory, and let to Mr. Beech, the well-known maaufacturer of Ealing, who employs some forty hands, and, by their aid, in the most expeditious manner possible, deals with the huge tubs of fruit, containing two or three hundred weight each, which the three hundred pickers sent in as the result of their morning's work in the plantations. The scene of the boiling down is the old cart-shed fitted up with 11 great copper pans, one of which has just been cleaned after black currants, and is ready for a new job. In. to this is poured a jug of water, and into the water 28 lbs. of white sugar-best Dutch crushed, as it is called, being a mixture of half-and-half cane and beetroot. When the sugar is dissolved, 24 lbs. of raspberries, some of it, perhaps, gathered only an hour or two since, is thrown in, and then the crimson mixture, foaming and bubbling under the heat of steam (50 lbs. pressure to the square inch) from the great boiler in the adjoining stable, is for about eight minutes stirred and critically examined with the aid of a long wooden ladle, till, being pronounced ready, it is run off into another copper and carried into the old cattle shed, now fitted up with dressers and shelves, where it is adroitly transferred to thirty-six bottles, each now containing 11 lbs. of the most brilliant raspberry jam. As soon as the air-tight covers are tied on, these bottles are ready to be despatched to the bout the general worthlessness of the four corners of the globe, or, as the case laden shelves among the gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, to await their turn to go. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Beech's business may be obtained from the fact that the bottles used in a year cost about £1,000. The setting of the fruit is assisted by the visits of bees to the flower, and there is here an apiary consisting of 165 hives, under the care of an experienced bee-master.

Keeping Winter Apples.

To understand how best to preserve

the apple through the winter-especially to those who raise them only for family use -is a matter of some importance, as all must admit that, after all, the apple is the king of fruits. Those who have large orchards and make apple-growing a leading branch of farming, supplying the market from the beginning to the end of the season, know all about the best methods of preserving the fruit up to the first of June, and generally up to the first of May, when the strawberry and cherry crops begin to make their appearance. The fruit farm, which lies below us, and Well, as to the way that the owner of by ond which as we look west stretches premises where only a moderate quantity he broad valley of the Severn, with the of the apple is grown, necessary to supply the needs alone, we will proceed to give about 20 miles off, was four years ago a few suggestions of the way to keep the fruit for a prolonged period. Of course all apples should be hand-picked, and with so much care as to avoid all bruising, and sorted over for all defective ones -and those are defective and liable to rot early which have any portion of the skin that The ground needs a great deal to removed or contain any evidence of the operation or presence of a worm. Pack in dry flour barrels, put in the head, pressing down the same firmly on the fruit, and place them in a perfectly dry shed or out house until there is danger of this) three years old must be brought from freezing, when the barrel should be removed to a dry cellar and the fruit taken drance), and planted in rows of 15 feet out and laid upon an elevated scaffold or shelves, spread out singly, which will admit of the stock being overhauled, the decayed ones and those threatening decay being at once removed. The temperature of the cellar should be between 35 and 55 degrees; and where there is any excess of dampness let the boards on which the histaking is required. Here the stakes apples are placed be liberally sprinkled apployed are all creosoted for the 18 with fine lime. In sorting over the apples and are below ground, and it was on all occasions, great care must be observed to avoid bruising or injury of any

Another way .- This a "cave," or rather "vault," running from the cellar wall into the solid earth outside, with a hole in trangement of the wisp of straw with which it is tied to it at the top, that end down to the sand or loose earth, and the the stake is also kept away from the dirt floor inclining from all points to carry kin, and all rubbing of the bark is avoid-Then there is the endless weeding, the apartment dry, filled with lattice Dicking, and the carrying. The hands shelves, with a six-inch wired air vent

close entrance door; and with a good coating of lime covering the entire bottom, in case of necessity from dampness, as before stated. This is, of course, attended with more expense in the first instance, but once prepared it will last for generations. and is perhaps the very best method of keeping apples, pears, etc. By it we ate pears two years ago the last day of April with the flavor quite unimpaired.

Forest and Rainfall.

A young correspondent inquires if the opinion is correct that forests increase the fall of rain, and whether more rain comes down in wooded than in cleared regions of the country. In answer, we may state that we have always held the opinion that trees at the surface of the earth cannot sensibly affect the clouds in their onward march miles above, from which the rain is pouring; and that there is no practicable difference between the distance from the tops of the forest trees, and from the foliage of a corn field or of a meadow, to the high clouds above. Both would operate, if at all, in the same way. The dif ference in distance between trees fifty feet high and corn eight feet high, to clouds two miles high, would not be one two-hundredth part, and one would be about as likely to draw water down if at all, from two miles as the other. But facts disprove the theory. Many loose observations are quoted to sustain it; but where accurate records are kept, although varying with the changes of the season on both sides, some giving diminished rains where the woods have been cleared. and others increased rain, the average is very nearly equal. The signal service has kept records of the rain for from forty to sixty years, at posts in Ohio and Kentucky; for the first ten years, when the forests were mostly standing, the rain was slightly less than for the last ten years, when they had been largely cut away. The annual average for the first period was 43.01 inches; for the last, 43. 93 inches-a very small difference, and doubtless to be accounted for wholly by the variations of wet and dry summers. Several other records could be quoted hich go to prove that there is no aver age difference.

This opinion appears to have been adopted in the first place by some one who made a single observation, or else who thought it a handsome theory; and writers, without full examination, have copied it and continue to copy it down to the present time. It is a common and correct opinion that forests preserve the moisture of the earth's surface, and prevent the drying up of springs, by the shade which they offer, and by the spongy character of leaves and leaf mold. at a time of the year when their green leaves are not pumping up the water through the stems from the subsoil which holds them; and it is not improbable that this may have contributed to the erroneous notion, and the mere retention of water mistaken for its fall .- Country Gentleman.

Preventive Measures.

In an article treating in the various spocies of borers which infest our apple orchards, L. H. Bailey, Jr., says in the American Cultivator:

"I believe that the best preventives of tidiness about the orchard and good cultivation. I have nearly always observed that the borer attacks neglected trees. Those which have stood in grass for some years, and which have not been properly pruned, are especially liable to attack. A smooth, clean, tidy bark is commonly an indication of thriftiness, and borers do not attack such trees. If the trunk of the tree crooks abruptly to the northward, the and produces an enfeebled condition. At my father's farm which I have known from my infancy. One had excellent culture, with plenty of manure, and it was kept in the most tidy manner. The trunks of the trees were straight and smooth. The soap wash had never been been used. I do not remember of ever finding a borer in that orchard. The other orchard was a considerable distance from the buildings, in a somewhat inac cessible place, and it received much less care than the one nearer the house. This orchard stood in grass most of the time, and it was never manured. Its general cultivation, however, was as good, or better, than that of most orchards in the neighborhood. This orchard suffered continually from borers. Oa the south side of most of the feebler trees were every year to be seen the ominous signboards of the borer. Other insects were

believe that good cultivation and tidi ness are the very best preventives of insect attack in the orchard. It is always safe to wash with soap, and that is one method of promoting tidiness. In the case of newly-set trees we must rely upon soap entirely."

Horticultural Notes.

THE black knot in plum trees, like the yel lows in the peach, demands instant attention! The knife is the only remedy; prompt and thorough removal of all affected wood is the only

THE Portage, Ohio, Co. Horticultural Society net at Ravenna recently, and among the fruits showed by the members were white tomatoes. of mild and pleasant flavor, and also a red variety marbled and splashed with yellow.

Says the Pittsburg Stockman: "Spinach is one of the easiest things to grow in the whole list of garden vegetables, and there is nothing in the range of what we call "greens" to be compared to spinach, which will grow at all seasons of the year. A bed may be sown in October, and as hard frost comes on can be lightly covered up, and be ready for cutting arlier in the spring than any other crop except perhaps rhubarb."

THE American Cultivator asserts that it is not economy to plant second-class fruit trees. It requires too much time and labor to train up an orchard from weak and gnarly trees. It s not often that second-class trees are just like first-class trees, only smaller, although the nurserymen may so represent them. A croeked or a weak tree causes more trouble and vexation than it is worth. A tree with the roots all on one side is second class, and should

If the winter cabbages are growing so fast that they are likely to burst open before the ime comes to put them into the cellar, or pit, and there is no market for them, their growth may be checked by pulling them about half up and tipping them over on one side, leaving just roots enough in the soil to keep them reeu. Do not do this until they have male solid heads. Tip them toward the north, to prevent scalding the top of the head in the

SAMUEL MILLER, in the Rural World tells us that pears grafted on apple roots will grow and be of a dwarfish habit, and bear a few years, but are not long-lived. It won't pay in the long run to graft on apple roots. Bud or graft on pear stocks for Standards, and on Augers Quince for dwarfs. The latter can be bought cheap by the thousand, and can be budded the same season that they are planted, and in two years make splendid trees to se out in the orchard.

An exchange says that farmers usually make the mistake of planting tomato plants on the richest soil and manuring heavily. They naturally like to see the young plants make a strong, vigorous growth. With most crops the stronger growth the better, but too much vine in the tomato retards ripening, causes the plant to rot on the ground, and the fruit will be much less valuable. Market gardeners have learned to grow tomatoes on their poorest land, and, avoiding stable manure, they ripen earlier and bring a much better price. Farmers can grow tomatoes on any land that is rich enough for corn, and they will bear more bushels per acre than can be got from an verage crop of potatoes.

All agree that handsome hair is one of eauty's indispensable elements. Ayer's Hair Vigor maintains it in freshness, brightness and

Apiarian.

Stingless Bees of Cuba

A. J. King, during a visit in Cuba, discovered a colony of stingless native bees in possession of a native and describes their peculiarities as follows, in the Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

Mr. Pedro Casanova and myself at once set out on horseback, and arrived at the cabin of the Cuban, just as the sun was going down, and to our delight, found the object of our search. The little beauties were located in the section of a hollow log about six inches in diameter and two feet long, suspended by a rope on the side-wa'l of the cabin in a horizontal position.

A little round hole, hardly a quarter of an inch in diameter, in the centre of one end of the log, formed the only place of exit or entrance; the other end was closed with what seemed to be a conglomeration of pollen, wax, resin and some other moist and sticky material.

Looking into the entrance hole, all we could discover was the little white fuzzy head of one of these insects peering out at us in a cautious, half-cowardly, manner. The last of the foragers were just returning, and it was amusing to see how the attacks of the flat-headed borer are swiftly, yet surely, they would always dart from the air directly into the little entrance hole, without ever once missing or having to crawl in, like our ordinary

> In all their movements they are as swift as lightning, and we had great difficulty in catching one, and more in keeping him after being caught.

The other end of this log hive was filled with a plug, which being withsun beats upon the more exposed point drawn, the lady of the house took a sharp pointed stick, and reaching into such points, or in other weak spots, the the centre of the hive perforated several borers are nearly always found. The of the large honey bags, then holding a majority of all the trees which I have glass tumbler under and slightly elevating known to be infested with borers had the other end of the hive, the honey ran crooked trunks. I recall two orchards on in a stream and soon nearly filled the tumbler with a very delicious, but rather thin honey.

This honey is supposed by the natives to possess medicinal virtues, and is sold at a high price-something like the "bumble-bee honey" in the city, with this difference; that the former is the real honey, produced by the stingless bees, while the latter, so far as the bumble-bee is concerned in its production, is a myth, but so far as either variety possessing any medical superiority over ordinary honey, it must reside entirely in the faith of

the patient. We at once purchased this hive and took it on our shoulder, remounted the horse and carried it safely back to the Casanova apiary.

Here we fitted up a nice little bamboo log for a hive and commenced the work of drumming out the little pets, but, to our began picking at four o'cleck this more connected with the outside, and with a proportionally abundant in that orchard. astonishment, they would not "drum for

a cent." We then tried smoke, with no better success. Finally we procured a rip saw, and by being very cautious, we succeeded in splitting the log from end to end. We then took out the nest, pollen, honey, bees and all and fitted it into our pretty bamboo, left it for three weeks until the bees had it fastened and fixed in then brought it home to New York safe and sound, but, alas! forgetting to wrap up the hive one cold night, the little in mates chilled and died.

Many have been the speculations in dulged in by the would-be wise, in regard to these bees, nearly all of which are mistaken notions. The idea that there is any danger in handling them bare-faced and bare handed is untrue.

They will not mix with any varieties of our true honey bees, and they are unpro fitable except as objects of curiosity.

A fair sized colony is composed of from one thousand to fifteen hundred bees, occupying a round space of perhaps eighteen inches long, and four inches in diameter. About five inches from the entrance are the brood combs, which are suspended from the upper part of the roof of the hollow space in parallel rows and about four combs. The combs are nearly round, not quite so thick as ordinary brood comb and not more than three inches in diameter. The sacks containing honey and pollen look very much alike and do not resemble cells in any sense; they are somewhat irregular in shape, being an inch long and threefourths of an inch in diameter, holding about two table-spoonfuls of honey each. They are of a dark color and lie on top, bottom and sides; packed like so many bags of grain; three-fourths of them being filled with pollen and the balance with honey.

In shape these bees are much like the umble bee, and in color like the yellow jacket, but they are not more than one-fifth the size of the bumble-bee and perhaps the body is longer in proportion than his big cousin. The queen is really beautiful, differing in shape from the

To thoroughly cure scrofula, it is necessary to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by acting upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing it of all impurities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA demonstrates itself in every case where our directions are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS, C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen —
About one year ago my daughter commensed
taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she
had very little appetite; could take no long
walks, and her lace was badly broken out
with ahumor. She was low-spirited; troubled
with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed
to be poor, and she was in a condition which
caused us great anxiety. After taking one
bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a tood appetite and
can take much longer walks. Her kumor is
nothing compared with what it was one year
ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled
with cold hands and feet as previously. And
I attribute this improvement in her conde-Cold Hands and Feet. I attribute this improvement in her condi-tion largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours, A. L. HINCKLEY, No. 204 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

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tion ago.

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WOOL GROWING

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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture ▲ Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribu Building), Detroit, Mich.

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Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 655,553 bu. against 631,959 bu. the previous week and 293,569 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were 606,525 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 603,685 bu., against 580,698 last week, and 441.646 bu the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on October 4 was 26,251,067 bu. against 24,173,060 the previous week, and 28,523,288 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 2,078,037 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending October 4 were 1.007.430 bu., against 1.123.511 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 15,345,111 bu. against 11, 607,451 for the corresponding eight weeks

The features of the market the pas week were the heavy receipts and shipments, steady range of values, and the speculative movement. Prices closed a shade lower on Saturday than on the previous week, but it is hardly to be wondered at in view of the large receipts of the past two weeks, the largest everknown in this market, and the light speculative demand. The market was kept up almost entirely by cash sales, and it is a wonder it did not decline much more than it did. There will be very lit tle speculation in grain until the Presi dential election is settled, or in anything else for that matter. Yesterday this mar ket was very quiet, and no one wanted to buy. The political situation engrosse the attention of nearly everybody. Prices declined on both spot and futures. Sales were only 110 cars of spot and 60,000 bu. of futures. Chicago was lower than on Saturday, No. 2 red selling down to 78c, and No. 3 do. to 66c. Toledo was quiet and weak, with No. 2 red spot at 76%c. and for October delivery at same figures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Oct. 1st to Oct. 13th:

													white.	white.		red.
Oct.	1.		٠,										811/6		861/2	78
66	2.												811/2		8516	7816
66	3.						,						811/4		8514	78
66	4.												80		84 %	78
66	6.												80		83%	77
44	7.												79%		831/4	77
44	8.												79%	731/4	8334	75%
66	9.												79%	7316	83	7614
66	10.												80		8216	76
66	11.												7936		8216	76
66	13.		,										78%		81%	74%
T	he		í	C		1	C)	W	j	1	18	state	ement	shows	the
clos	in	œ	1	fi	2	r	17	r	e	2		n	n No.	1 white	e each	day

of the past week for the various deals:

	Monday	78%	79%	
	For No. 2 red closing	prices	on fu	itures
į	each day for the week w	vere as	follo	ws:
			Oct.	Nov.
	Tuesday		83%	881/4
	Wednesday		83	83%
	Thursday		831/8	83%

The following statement shows the amount of wheat in sight at the dates given this season as compared with last

year.	
Visible supply in U.S. and Can	24,173,030
On passage for United Kingdom	13,120,000
On passage for Cont. of Europe	3,848,000
Total, Sept. 27 and 29	41,141,030
Total previous week	41,628,654
Total two weeks ago	39,128.862
Same date in 1883	46,012,337
J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, I	England.

gives the following estimate, in Beerbohm's Corn Circular, of the wheat crop of the United Kingdom:

"The area under wheat in the United Kingdom for the present year, as given by the agricultural returns, is 2,745,485 acres. At a yield of 29\frac{1}{2} bushels per acre and deducting 2\frac{1}{2} bushels per acre for seed, we have an available product of 9, seed, we have an available product of 9,-308,910 qrs. The estimated number of people to be fed during the year from Sept. 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1885, is slightly over 36‡ millions. Upon an average con-sumption of 5.65 bush per head, our re-quirements will amount 25,628,697 qrs— equal to 205,629,576 bushels—of which our wn crop will furnish 91 millions, leaving 164 million qrs to be imported from for-eign countries. The imports of foreign wheat (less exports) into the United Kingdom in the harvest year 1883-84, amoun ed to 15,815,279 qrs, while the requirements based upon the yield of my own crop last year amounted to 15,771,285 qrs. The actual imports, therefore, agree almost exactly with the calculated require ments, but this accuracy is apparent rather than real. The stock of foreign rather than real. The stock of foreign wheat in warehouses Sept. 1, 1883, was known to be enormous, and this stock has probably been reduced. The low price of wheat during the past year has caused a larger proportion of home grown wheat to be consumed by stock, and the still lower prices which are likely to prevail during the coming year will tend to increase the comsumption. The imports of foreign wheat during each year do not therefore at the present time supply so reliable a measure of the annual requirements as was the case previously, when ments as was the case previously, when the stocks of foreign wheat had not as sumed such gigantic proportions."

It will be seen that Mr. Lawes' estimate is the lowest, by many thousand bushels of those heretofore published. His estimate is 74,471,280 bu., while 80,684,621 bu. was the generally accepted yield. The London Times, in commenting upon the figures given by Mr. Lawes, says: "Sir John Lawes' estimate of the wheat

crop of the Kingdom is that, while 'more of an average,' it is 'not a great crop.' In fact, he put the gross yield at 298 bush. per acre. This is the lowest valuation yet offered on authority. But every week's intelligence, coming in from growers tends to confirm the impression that actual quantities, as proved by the threshing machine, are below the expectations formed when harvesting.'

The shipment of wheat from the East Indies has been checked by the low prices. From St. Petersburg, Russia, shipments are falling off, and the Baltic ports will probably be closed by ice in a few days, which will terminate shipments until May. Receipts from San Francisco have declined, and from Oregon are very light. The quantity of wheat on passage for the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe is growing steadily less. The estimated receipts of home grown and foreign wheat in the United Kingdom for the week ending October 4 were 467,188 to 487.500 quarters against an estimated consumption of 500,000 to 505,000 quarters of eight bushels, showing receipts were 17,-500 to 32,812 quarters under consump tion. It does not look as if competing countries care to market their wheat crop at present prices.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

Flour, extra State..... 10s. 9 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white... 8s. 7 d.
do Spring No 2 old 7s. 3 d.
do do do new 6s. 7 d.
do Winter Western 6s. 8 d.

CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 7,525 bu., against 7,792 bu. the previous week, and 43,012 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 9.404 bu. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 4, amounted to 7,328, 847 bu, against 6,796,659 bu, the previous week, and 13,414,950 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 532,188 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 168,605 bu., against 207,017 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 1,953,336 bu., against 9, 321,041 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 5,987 bu., against 10,509 bu. last week, and 53,305 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The movement of corn the past week in this market was very light, but values were well sustained owing to the extremely light receipts. No. 2 is selling here at 55½c per bu., and rejected at 52½c. Other grains are being substituted for corn wherever possible, and this causes a lighter demand. The warm, damp weather is keeping corn from drying out, and it looks as if shipments of the new crop would be held back for some time yet. The season has proved an exceedingly favorable one for ripening the crop, and the entire crop of the State has matured except in some localities where Southern seed was planted. Another point that has caused a lessened demand for corn is the wonderful growth of feed in pastures. At Chicago corn is lower than a week ago, and may be regarded as about in a normal condition as com pared with other grains. No. 2 is quoted there at 57c per bu., and in futures October delivery closed at 561c, November at 53%c, and the year at 43%c. If the damp, warm weather continues we may look for considerable sprouted corn, and complaints of that character are already being heard. There will also be a "squeeze" in the Chicago market before the month is ended. At Toledo corn is reported quiet at 534c per bu. for spot No. 2, and 52c for October delivery. The Liverpool mark et yesterday was quoted steady at 5s. 11d. per cental for new mixed, and

reported a week ago. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 32,613 bu. against 28,405 pu. the previous week, and 114,919 bu. for the corresponding week The shipments were 5, in 1883. 635 bu. The visible supply of this grain on October 4 was 3,510,468 bu., against 5,688,013 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 43,181 bu., against 37, 995 bu. the previous week, and 183,163 bu. at the same date last year. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing and for the last eight weeks were 259,870 bu., against 154,022 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1883. Oats are remarkably steady, but may be quoted a shade weaker and lower than a week ago. No. 2 white are selling at 30c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 27%c, and light mixed at 28cl. Sales are confined entirely to cash lots. On the street farmers realize 26@30c per bu. for small lots. At Chicago oats are in good demand and firmer at 27%c per bu. for spot No 2 mixed, October delivery at 274c. and November at 28c At Toledo oats are steady at 27tc per bu for No. 2 mixed, 28c for October delivery, and 29c for November. The Nev York market is tending upwards. Quota tions there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 31@ 311c. No. 2 do., 321@321c; No. 1 do., 321c No. 2 Chicago mixed, 33%c: No. 3 white 32%c; No. 2 do., 344c; No. 1 white, 39c Western white, 34@38c; State white

5s. 6d. for old do., the same figures as

HOPS.

A few State hops are coming forward and when choice command 18@20c, but a good many bring less money. Some New York hops are being purchased for this market, and it is not probable that they can be sold under 22@23c for those of good quality. The crop of this State is too small to make any appreciable difference in the outlook, one way or another and it is likely that a number of yards will be plowed up and planted to other crops. The markets in the interior of New York have generally got down to about 20c per lb. for choice hops, with here and there a little more where the growth is unusually fine. At this price growers are not in a hurry to sell, and buyers do not appear at all anxious either. The result is a slow and dragging market, with both sides looking for it to turn in their favor. Exporters are doing very little, and dealers not much more. The Waterville Times says of that market:

"Sales of best prime to choice have

been made at 20 cents, seven pounds tare, 20 cents and legal tare, 20 cents, no tare, and 20 cents shaded in various ways. The point is, all here wanted to buy at 20 cents and have not wished to raise that price, so all kinds of bargains are entered into to call the price 20 cents. We have seen sales for 20 cents, which were easily two cents below choice, so we should say the price of strictly choice should be quoted at 201 and 21 cents at least. Grow ers are very firm, and no great numbers are shown. It is found now that samples are being seen more that there are a great many more poor hops than had been supposed. The best of samples have red hops in; which though sound as a bullet look bad. The wind bruised the hops and caused this. Hops were picked none too clean, and here again is an objection to some. The strength varies greatly also. All in all a strength varies greatly also. All in all a blind man cannot buy hops this year as some had an idea just before picking. Buyers have scoured the county and can find few strictly choice growth for sale at 20 cents, shaded in any way. To day the market is firm, steady and active, and the tendency up if either way but we the tendency up if either way, but we should say steady. New York is a little better than it was, but Waterville is relahigher than New York, as in it is higher than other interior markets judging from reports from Schoharie Malone, Fort Plain and other points There is a little more inquiry from ship pers in New York, but none of momen

Of the New York market, the Daily Bulletin of Saturday says:

"What there has been latterly in the way of improvement in business was followed to-day by absence of important demand, and the market is again in the Micawber position of waiting for some thing to turn up. Prices show no change whatever, and the best that can be said of the market is that it is barely steady. Sellers generally are holding off for exporters to commence buying. On the other hand, buyers talk and act as though disinclined to take hold, in view of the expected liberal movement of California hops this way, and the future near course of prices would seem pend in a measure upon which of the two

Quotations in that market vesterday

1	Santanone in that market he	bootu	to y
	were as follows:		
	N. Y. State, crop of 1884, prime to choice	20@	22
ł	do do do low to fair	17@	20
ı	N. Y. State, crop of 1883, good to prime	18@	22
ı	do do do low to fair	0	
1	do olds	Nomi	nal
١	Pacific coast, crop of 1884, fair to prime	18@	22
١	Eastern do do do	182	22
1		_	

The domestic receipts and exports and foreign imports of hops at New York compare as follows with the same dates of last season:

Domestic receipts for the past week 2,304
For corresponding week in 1883 5,089
Since Sept. 1, 1884 6,535
For same time in 188311,458
Exports to Europe for the past week 488
For corresponding week in 1883 1,095
Since Sept. 1, 1884 1,235
For the same time in 1883 3,336
mports from Europe for past week 31
For corresponding week in 1883
Since Sept. 1, 1884 88
For the same time in 1883 4

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is a scarcity of good table butter in this market, and parcels that would come under that head readily command 25c per lb., while fair lots sell at 23@24c. If good butter is scarce, there is enough low grade stock on hand and coming forward to make it a difficult matter to keep stocks down. No one wants it, and when only such stuff is to be had consumers generally prefer going without, or confining their wants to the very smallest proportions. Choice butter helps make a market, while poor stock always demoralizes it. Fine lots of creamery sell at 28@30c, with a great deal of it going direct to consumers on contract. At Chicago the market is fairly active, but at a shade under the rates reported a week ago. All stock offering is taken at current figures, and the trade is regarded as in a satisfactory condition. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 29c; fair to choice do, 24@28c; choice dairy, 22@23c; fair to good do, 16@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c. At New York there is a steady market at about the range of prices re ported in our last. Fancy stock is very firm, while the medium and lower grades show a little weakness. State stock is quoted there as follows:

dance meres		
Creamery, fancy, pails, e.c	30	@31
Creamery, choice		@59
Creamery, prime		@27
Creamery, fair to good	23	@25
Creamery, ordinary	19	@21
Half firkin tubs and pails, fancy	27	@28
Half-firkin tubs, best	25	@26
Half-firkin tubs, fair to good	22	@24
Half-firkin tubs, ordinary	16	@20
Welsh tubs, best	21	@25
Welsh tubs, fair to good		@23
	18	_
Welsh tubs, fair to good	18	_
Quotations on western stock market are as follows:	18	_
Welsh tubs, fair to good	in	that
Welsh tubs, fair to good	18 in 23	that
Welsh tubs, fair to good	18 in 23 18	that @24 @22
Welsh tubs, fair to good. Quotations on western stock market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime Western do, ordinary to fair. Western dairy, fine	18 in 23 18 15	that @24 @22 @17
Welsh tubs, fair to good. Quotations on western stock market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary	18 in 23 18 15 18	that @24 @22 @17 @20
Welsh tubs, fair to good. Quotations on western stock market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary	18 in 23 18 15 18 14 12	that @24 @22 @17 @20 @17
Welsh tubs, fair to good. Quotations on western stock market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime Western do, good to prime Western dairy, fine Western dairy, fine	18 in 23 18 15 18 14 12	that @24 @22 @17 @20 @17 @13

Western factory, ordinary 9 @10 The exports of butter from American orts for the week ending Oct. 4 were ,010,094 lbs., against 1,465,827 lbs.the previous week, and 1.021.882 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 881,251 lbs.

The cheese market is firm and fairly active, with the general tendency toward higher prices. For choice full cream 12c is paid, and even 121c for favorite brands, while second quality brings 11@114c. Receipts are not large, but about equal to the demands of the trade. The Chicago market is quite active, the home trade as well as the southern is taking a liberal amount of stock, while considerable was done in the past few days on export account. - Quetations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 111@12c; full flats, September make, 12@124c; choice skimmed, 91@91c; common to fair skims, 5@6c; low grades, 1@3c; Young America, full cream, 121@13c. The New York market has been active, and under a demand for choice stock all fancy selections show an advance in values. Faulty stock is no better than a week ago. The for eign markets are hardening and this causes

ations there are as follows:	
tate factory, full cream fancy selected tate fac'ry, full cream facy for exp't tate factory, fine, full cream. tate factory, fau'ty, full cream. tate factory, l'ht. ms, good to choice. tate factory, skims, fair to good tate factory, skims ordinary hio flats, prime te choice hio flats, fair to good kims, Pennsylvania, prime kims, Pennsylvania, fair to good	12
The N V Commercial Rulletin	of Satur-

day says of the market: The demand continues fair and di rect for all really gilt-edge stock, with sales at full former rates, and the offering apparently all disposed of, though it is intimated that on some of the goods

bought in the bidding has been unsatis-factory, and a direct shipment will be made in consequence. Defective lots from fresh receipts have retained an uncertain position, and sold at too wide a range for a fixed line of quotations, though at no great advantage for the seller. It is known that several thousand of the ice-house goods have been placed this week, mostly at 11@11½c; he latter a little extreme, and only for the best kept lots. The domestic trade somewhat uncertain. out still apparently very fairly interested in all really fine to choice goods, and paying good rates when finding small ots of quality to suit them."

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 57s. per cwt., an advance of 1s. from the flgures reported one week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 39.873 boxes against 72,911 boxes the previous week, and 79,206 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Oct. 4 foot up 4,102,354 lbs., against 5,518,406 lbs. the previous week, and 4,027,714 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 2,673,195 lbs.

WOOL.

The eastern wool markets show a disposition to weaken under the combined influence of a slack demand for stock by manufacturers and the unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods trade. The latter is staggering under the effects of an unpropitious season for the sale of goods, and the sharp competition from foreign manufacturers rendered possible in some lines of goods by the tariff modifications of last year. Some mill owners have became disgusted with the outlook and shut up their factories while others have largely curtailed their product. With the light stocks of wool now held in this country, prices should be higher and the demand active. As it is there is no life in the trade, and the dullness becomes more pronounced each day. Michigan X wool will not bring as much to-day as three or four weeks ago. It is to be hoped that when the political questions at issue are settled in November business will again work back to the condition it was in from 1879 to 1882.

In Boston the past week the sales were 2.474.228 lbs. of domestic and 602,900 lbs. of foreign, against 1,894 994 lbs. of domestic and 233,500 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,228,900 lbs of domestic and 187,000 lbs. of foreign the same week last year. The receipts for the week were 4,948 bales domestic and 1,325 bales foreign against 5,844 bales domestic and 2,721 bales foreign last week, and 8,546 bales domestic and 1,091 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1883. The Commercial Bulletin says of the market:

"The sales this week show a larger total than last but prices are less firm. It will be noted that this increase largely due to the increased sale oreign wool which in a week has risen rom 233,500 to 602,000 pounds. As be fore, the wools sought for have been the fine and the very coarse fleeces. Medium grades are almost a drug. There have been a number of buyers in the market, one of the largest in search of Australian wool. The trade was, however, unable to meet them on views, and it is not like y that the present apathetic condition of affairs will change until the dry goods market improves. Woolens are at present selling very slowly, and at very low prices, recent auctions having largely de noralized the market, and manufacturer being unable to agree as to remedy. The goods Cohoes mills, as noted in the dry market, are again at war with each other. If a long period of cold weather sets in.

the prospects may be improved.
"Fine fleeces have been in fair demand and fine delaine and choice combing wools are scarce and firm, owing to the fine condition of the worsted industry till conti mills have ceased to take orders and others are sold well ahead. ' Territory wools are weaker and price

have been broken in some instances. There is, however, a good demand for fine territory for dress goods and the sup-ply of this class of wool is light. "Texas wools have not been sought for greatly and the fall clip will find a for oidding market. As noted last week

growers have been urged not to shear and the advice is likely to receive very respectful attention. Sales of washed fleeces in the Bosto

market the past week comprised 39,600 lbs. Ohio XX and above at 35@36c: 185. 000 lbs. Ohio XX at 34@35c; 65,000 lbs Ohio X at 32@331c; 25,000 lbs. Ohio No. 1 at 33@34c; 10,000 lbs. Ohio medium at 33c 71,400 lbs. of Michigan X at 30@31c mostly at 30c; 50,000 lbs. miscellaneous washed fleeces. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces included 10,000 lbs washed combing \$@1 blood at 31@37c; 6,300 lbs combing at 32@36c; 3,700 lbs No. 1 comb ing at 35c; 7,500 lbs unwashed and low combing at 20@30c; 3,000 lbs & blood unwashed combing at 27½c; 2,800 lbs heavy combing at 29c; 1,400 lbs combing at 23c; 26,900 lbs Ohio delaine at 37c; 7,000 lbs fine delaine at 36c. The sales of foreign included 54,900 lbs. Australian at 38c, and 928 lbs. do. at 34@38c.

The New York market is dull and inert. with sales light and generally on the basis of slight concessions to purchasers. The sales reported include 20,000 lbs. XX Ohio at 35c: 15,000 lbs. New York State X and XX at 30c: 25,000 lbs. medium fleece at 321c; 11,000 lbs. California spring clip at 19c; 60,000 lbs. spring medium to choice Texas at 16@231c, and 18,000 lbs. unwash ed Territory at 16c. The U.S. Economist says of the prospects for the fall clips of California and Texas:

"The new Texas and California fall clips are coming forward more freely from the ranches to the principal market towns of those States, and are held at relatively firmer prices than current values for such grades of wools here. It is true that wool growers complain of low values as compared with former years, but other sorts of merchandise are equally low, so that the farmer can purchase as much by selling his clip at 17c as he did when the same class of wool brought 26c."

THE tobacco crop of this country, which in 1864 was but 197,000,000 lbs. promises in 1884 to be between 600,000,000, and 700,-000,000 lbs, or more than three times that of twenty years ago. The acreage, which in 1864 was 239,826, has jumped to nearly are interested use their influence in see-700,000, while the value of the crop, which | ing that the notice is thoroughly circulain 1864 was \$30,000,000 will probably ted. reach \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000 in 1884.

MR. JAMES BAILEY, of Milford, has ex changed the farm he offered for sale in New Hudson for a smaller one.

MICHIGAN FRUITS FOR THE AP-PROACHING EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to take charge of the Michigan Exhibit, at New Orleans, have, only at a very recent date, been able to see the way clear to provide for an exhibition of the fruits of our State, at that place.

The undersigned, having now been charged with the duty of collecting speci mens for this purpose; and, at the proper time, placing them on exhibition, takes this method of bringing the matter as promptly as possible to the notice of all concerned. The following is a statement of the plan

of operations: 1. Local Pomological and Horticultural Societies, also Granges and individuals, are invited to supply collections of fruits for the purpose.

2. The specimens should, as far as practicable, be selected and put aside, at picking time; and handled with the utmost care; to prevent rubbing, bruising, and loss of stem and calyx.

3. No wormy, scabby, or otherwise imperfect specimens will, in any case, be exhibited 4. A plate of fruit must consist of four

specimens-no more-no less; and these should be well colored, and of good even size. 5. It is important to continue the exhibit during the life of the variety. A sufficient number of each, should, there-

fore, be supplied, to replace failing speci mens, so long as the variety can, by use of cold storage, be kept in good condition 6. Most winter varieties can probably be, by the above means, kept in condition till the close of the Exposition, on May 31st. In such cases, forty or fifty speci-

mens of each kind will be needed. 7. Specimens, when gathered, should be put carefully away, in a cool, even temperature, where they will not shrink from exposure to the air, till required for shipment; which will probably be near the middle of November.

8. Societies and individuals, proposin to furnish collections, should promptly notify the undersigned, by mail, at South Haven, Michigan, stating the probable number of plates.

9. As soon as the collection is complete, a list of the premiums to be competed for, and of the varieties intended for each entry, should be made, and forwarded by mail: as otherwise, space will be liable to be pre-occupied. A copy should also be retained with the collection, to be for warded with it when shipped. 10. A place will, in due time, be desig

nated, to which all collections are to be shipped, at a specified time.

11. At the time specified, specimens are to be wrapped separately, in two or more thickness of newspaper or other soft paper; and each variety enclosed separately, in a paper sack, or other equivalent package, with the name upon a label. The name should also be written with ink upon the outside of the sack; and the whole snugly packed, so that they cannot become loose and bruise in transit. The list of varie ties should also be placed upon the top of the fruit before closing the package. 12. Freight or express charges will be

paid by the Commission, at the point des ignated; and, when needful, packages will be overhauled and repacked, preparatory to re-shipment to New Orleans.

13. Collections may embrace any desired number of worthy varieties, from a single one to two hundred or more; but varieties cannot be duplicated, except in case of different entries to compete for distinct premiums.

14. Collections must be placed absolutely in control of the Commission; who reserve the right to correct erroneous names: as well as to reject unworthy specimens.

15. Each collection will appear as a distinct exhibit, with the exhibitor's address upon the labels; and, if so desired, will be entered for premium in his name 16. The whole will appear as the exhibit of the State of Michigan; but will not ompete for premium as such.

For further information apply to the undersigned at South Haven, Michigan. T. T. LYON, Prest. State Hort. Soc. Collector for the Commission.

North American Beekeepers' Association.

The next annual session of this Associa tion will be held in the City Hall, in Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 29 and 30. 1884. First session to be held at 1 P. M. Tuesday, October 28.

Essays will be read as follows: "Nectar," by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan; Wintering Bees," by W. F. Clarke, of Canada; "Marketing Honey," by T. G. Newman, of Illinois; "Foul Brood," by D. A. Jones, of Canada. The balance of the time will be occu-

pied in discussing these and other topics of general interest, such as "New Races of Bees and their Crosses," "Best Method of Producing Box Honey," "Prevention of Swarming," "Artificial Pasturage, 'Best Size of Sections," &c. At the last meeting of the North East

ern Beekeepers' Association Messrs. C. R. Isham, F. C. Benedict and L. S. Newman were appointed a Committee to secure a hall for these meetings, and make neces sary arrangements for hotel accommodations. These gentlemen are fully competent, and those attending the Convention may be assured that all details pertaining to their comfort will be attended to. Reduced rates over the N. Y.. West

Shore & Buffalo Railroad are promised. If the Beekeepers of North America take the interest in this meeting that the occasion demands, it will be the most interesting and largely attended meeting of eekeepers ever held in the world. It is a matter of national interest and i

need hardly be suggested that every prominent paper in the United States and Canada should give it such notice as this growing industry demands. Will all who

A. L. LANGSTROTH,
President, Oxford, Ohio,
retary, Marengo, Ill. C. C. MILLER.

The champion squash is on exhibition at a otel in Ionia. It measures six feet ten in circumference.

THE MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Official List of Transfers.

Lewis Haskins—One ram to Walter J. Jones, laisin, and five ewes to O. L. Morgan, Hills W. R. Keeney-Six ewes to J. W. Foster,

Flint, and five ewes to E. P. Oliver, of the same place.
S. C. Lombard—Seventeen ewes to Samuel Stewart, Hudson; five ewes from his own flock and one from flock of L. Haskins, to O. L. Morgan, Hillsdale.

M. C. Moon—One ewe to J. S. Bamber,

Highland.
M. & C. Olney—Four ewes to John Simpson

Notaway.

Elon Olney—One ewe from flock of A. W. Maring, to F. A. Roberts, Leonidas.

Palmer & Rhead—Thre ewes from their own flock, and one each from the flocks of G. & L. Hendee, W. D. & R. Dewey, and J. W. Stevens,

Hendee, W. D. & R. Dewey, and J. W. Stevens, to F. M. Dean, Pewamo. George S. Pierson—Five ewes to S. G. Tay-lor, Glenwood. T. V. Quackenbush—One ram to Wellington Depue, Superior. Wm. Radford—Three ewes to D. P. Dewey,

Grand Blanc.

H. E. Russell—Eight ewes from the flock of F. G. Russell, to T. S. Gurney, Hart.

John H. Snow—One ram to Edwin Miller, Birmingham; two rams to Wm. Satterlee, and

Birmingnam; two rams to Wm. Satterlee, and one to E. Fosdick, of the same place.

A. T. Short—Two ewes from the flock of L. W. Spalding, Jr., three from flock of D. T. Holden, and one each from flocks of L. S. & L. W. Peet, C. W. Hinds, C. L. Clark, C. F. Church, and J. S. Wilmarth & Son, to Wm. Richy L. Grange Ind. Birby, La Grange, Ind.
J. Evarts Smith—Twenty-two ewes to C.
Hibbard & Son, Bennington.
E. B. Welch—Three ewes to D. C. Hodge,

South Haven.
A. A. Wood—Ten rams and twelve ewes to A. A Wood—Ten rams and twelve ewes to E. W. Wellington & Co., Kansas; two ewes from his own flock, and one from each of the flocks of J. W. Stevens, S. J. Northrup, D. T. Holden, F. A. Foot, and W. P. Hall, to L.

W. J. G. DEAN, Secretary.

Stock Notes.

Bassett, Saline.

AT Peter C. Kellogg & Co.'s combination sale of Jerseys in New York City, Sept. 29th and Oct. 1st, 147 animals sold for \$20,055, an average of 136.42 per head.

Wm. Easton's combination sale of Jerseys vas held in New York City, September 29th. Fifty-nine cows and heifers averaged \$172, and six bulls averaged \$24.50.

C. HILLS & Sons, of Delaware, Ohio, held their sale of Shorthorns Oct. 8th. The weather was unfavorable, and the attendance light. Eighteen cows and heifers averaged \$133 per head, and nine bulls \$63.

THE herd of Shorthorns owned by the late J. C. Hamilton, of Flat Creek, Ky, was sold by the administrator of the estate September 24 and 25. It was one of the most successful ever held in this country. Eighty-one animals sold or \$66,663, an average of \$823 per head.

THE Holstein Breeders' Association have offered special premiums on fat Holsteins, in addition to the regular premiums, for the Fat Stock Show at Kansas City, on October 25 to November 1, to the amount of \$300 on pure bloods and \$200 on grades, divided into five and four classes respectively. For Holsteins at the Chicago Fat Stock show they offer \$255, divided into four classes on full bloods, and two-thirds of this amount, in same number of classes, on grades. This is in addition to the regular premiums given at the Fat Stock

L. W. & O. BARNES, of Byron, Shiawasse County, report the following sales of stock from their herd of Poland Chinas:

To Silas Nye, Romeo, one pair pigs. To Wm. H. Randall, Ypsilanti, one boar pig. To John Bowditch, Hillsdale, one yearling

To John Bowditcu, Handau, Joar, O. K.
To L. R. Anderson, Decatur, one boar pig.
To A. W. Maring, Mendon, one boar pig.
To J. E. Fisk & Son, Bedford, one boar pig.
To James G. Boyes, Holland, one boar pig.
To Louis Engel, Fisher's Station, one boar

To Wm. Hewitt, Campbell, one boar pig. To R. M. Cross, Ovid, one boar pig.
To Crlando Marble, Howell, one boar pig.
To Levi Arnold, Plainwell, stock boar I. X.

As lately noted Mr. R. C. Auld, of Pinckne this State, who comes from the very fountain head of the favorite cattle with which he has been long connected, has just added a very valuable heifer to his herd. This is Eximia-Erica, which cost at public auction 320 guineas He also received another cablegram while in Detroit this week, intimating that his agent Mr. James Whyte, has purchased at the sale of Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochty, Scotland, one of the latter's finest Princesses, Princess 6th, a full sister to Princess 8th, which went the round of the fairs in the fine herd of Mr. Redfield, of Batavia, N.Y., and swept everything before her. Princess 6th is by the finely bred bull Shab (600), bred at Tillyfour, Scotland This bull was awarded first in the class of aged bulls at the Dumfries Highland Society show in 1876, at which show Princess 6th was also first as a yearling. This animal is described as a very fine one, and the reason she is added to Mr. Auld's herd is that she is by Shab, and of the same blood as Knight of St. Patrick. bull bred by Mr. Auld, and a noted show ani mal. As we intend visiting this herd shortly, we defer a more extended notice of it for the present. Mr. Auld's advertisement will be found in another column. This is the only herd of the famous Polled-Angus cattle in the

NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

There are thirty ladies in the Freshman class at App Arbor University. Lapeer will be obliged to confine her exp to \$13,000 the ensuing year.

The Presbyterian Synod met at Monroe las reek, with an unusully large attendance The Pentwater Lumber Company's saw and thingle mill burned last week. Loss, \$25,000

A number of barns have been burned the past week, several of them by fires kindled by

Among the exhibits at the Washtenaw County Fair was a pear that weighed 20% Allegan is being fast rebuilt after the fire. he walls of 28 new stores are up and 16 are

Spring wheat gave large returns in Sanilac County last season. Forty bushels to the acre s not unusual.

Salt has been found at Algonac at a depth of ,500 feet, and a company will be organized to nanufacture it at once.

Mrs. Thomas Jennison, of Port Huron, committed suicide last week by drowning, while temporarily deranged. The National Hotel at Bay City burned last

week, and the inmates were compelled to jump from the second story windows. At Grayling, during a republican meeting a he public hall, the safe containing the count funds was opened and \$2,000 abstracted.

Flint Globe: A \$300 heifer belonging to hile endeavoring to swallow a whole pump

Coffin & Cole, Rochester, are converting their barn into a roller cink. A rink pays better than selecting hay and grain for spring and sum-

The mineral paint industry at Pineplains township, Allegan County, is a growing industry. The paint is made of pigments found in that locality.

the unusual pleasure of fresh red raspberd in October. Several bushes in her garden by a couple of quarts.

A. H. Patrick, of Allegan, old citizen at esteemed business man, died suddenly have week, making the third sudden death at the

within four days.

lace within lour usys.

Peter Hartmiller, of Adrian, has a plum tree to be was in full bloom last week. The bloom last week. which was in full bloom last week. The bl soms are as large, abundant and fragrant as opening at the regular season.

Texas ponies are a drug in Monroe, number were sold there and some of the ers would like to give away the little br They are about as manageable as a cyclor The Owosso Press says Shiawassee Con

potate crop is enormous this year. One made 250 bushels of Mammoth Pearl from the fourths of an acre, some of which weight Temperance people at East Tawas have now a victory. They couldn't catch Angus McLellan, the liquor seller. Finally they entire him to visit his sick wife in jail, and he will not come out for 90 days.

Herbert Thompson, of St. Johns, has co structed a second telescope, a cassegrainia the large mirror being 12 inches, focal length 115 inches, the mirror six inches with focal length minus 32 inches.

The officers elected at the Beekeepers' Co rine officers elected at the beekeepers' Covertion at Greenville for the ensuing year are President, S. . . Youngman, of Lakevier Montealm County; Secretary, F. A. Palmy of McBride's, Montealm County.

Adrian Record: They never straddle to fence on the fair question at Morenci.

double barbed wire ornaments the top of it is cheaper to pay a quarter at the gate that to have two quarters discounted in trying to climb up some other way.

At Cheboygan, on the 10th, Edward Lags was shooting ducks on the river, and a bal which is supposed to have glanced from the water, struck George Stewart, fifteen year old, who was digging potatoes with his father across, the stream, and killed him. A terrible tragedy was enacted at Ne last week, in which Abiah Armstrong, et of the Newaygo furniture factory, kil

wife, and a boarder named George Batchad been unduly intimate with her. strong then surrendered himself to The Bay City Tribune says the stench arising from a trunk consigned to that city aroused the suspicions of bystanders.

coroner was sent for to investigate

posed mystery. The trunk was but instead of the decomposed human expected, they found 125 pounds of Lim At Dowagiac last week, the mail bag wi was hanging in the crane ready to be taken by the train was stolen at 2:35 p.m., and ta to a lumber pile, and all the letters so The letters were found a little later by the of a mill race a few rods off, and there were rified of their contents. No clue as

Adrian Times: One of the waiter girls the Comstock House remarked at bre the other morning, that eighteen dru stopped there the night before. A youn at one of the rables, whose name n propriately have been Green, heard exclaimed: "Eighteen drummers! Good me! What a racket they must have m Where did they put all of their drums!" Port Huron Times: During the rac

to the perpetrators.

the Brockway fair, one of the anmanageable and bolted into the crosses be spectators. One of the horse's shoes be catangled in a dress worn by Miss Anna son, and she was dragged several rods. was finally released by the shoe breaking. sustained severe injuries. The rider made effort to stop the mad horse but did not eed.

Lansing Republican: A prominent of fonia dropped into the office of the Commission o pocket placed a crisp \$5 greenback in hands of the proper official as a substantia ken of sympathy. The Society was very u fortunate in having rainy weather on the dat selected for its exhibition.

Plainwell Independent: By a wash-out is week the wall of the pump house of the ville waterworks was undermined, and it crumb waterworks was undermined, and it crumbled down. The pumps will have to be removed. The loss to the village alone is estimated by the Superintendent of Waterworks at \$1,00. The stoppage of all the manufacturing establishments on the race, including two flouring and one paper mills, while repairs are being made, will add largely to the loss. The village with her without for a positive with the contraction of the positive with the contraction for should be superior to the contraction of the contraction o vill be without fire protection for about to

reeks. At Bayfield, Wis., on the 2nd, a cons tion train ran into a washout three miles tion train ran into a washout three must of the village, and the engine and tender were ked. The 22 men on board were not all in the cab of the engine and on the ten when the accident occurred, and as the engine made the fatal plunge one of the rails ran through the boiler and fire-box, letting and water escape into the cab a der, scalding the men in a fearful mann Two men were killed outright, and many adly scalded that death is only a question

Port Huron Times: A customs office served a meek-looking individual, dilapidated pair of pantaloons, boat the ferry boats and cross to Sarnia. icer watched for him on the return when the fellow left the boat the eagle Uncle Sam's vigilant officer discovered a pair of pants covering the limbs of the interest of pants covering the limbs of the interest of the canadian to office and take off the Canadian to There were several ladies in the office, an fellow protested that such an action mpolite. The officer insisted on his ing obeyed, and the ladies began to look fled. Finally the fellow removed the pants of the ladies, who seems nt the presence of the ladies, who seem ermined to know the result, but the fo position was not a very serious one as h wore the old pair. The clothing was ated, and the wearer allowed to go.

Snow fell in England on the 10th. Simcoe County, Ont., adopted prohibit ast week by over 1,000 majority. There were four incendiary fires at Cler

Rich silver mines are said to have been covered in Murry Co., Ga. The blotter manufactory of Hen n, of Albany, N. Y. was burned last wee

John Hammond, owner of the trotter Galien, has won \$750,000 on the turf the pr ent season. Charles McNair, a colored invalid, nurdered by his wife at Laurel Hill, No necause she did not want to support him. The fisheries of Labrador are a failure year. Only one-third of the usual catch is

Sarnia, Ont., wants the New Grand Trucar shops, recently burned at London, locate there. Wm. C. Wiley, postmaster at Washington, is missing, and his accounts are to be

tigated. The destruction by fire of Thompson's to factory at Cincinnati last week involved a let \$100,000. Louis Baker was blown to pieces by

premature discharge of a cannon at Clin The Canadian Treasury shows a surplus \$800,000 despite conditions which

duce the revenue. Director Burchard, of the mint. that there were \$315,000,000 in gold and silve in this country Oct. 1st.

The Western Union telegraph companys lay 100 of their wires underground in Philadelphia as an experiment. Drouth in North and South Carolina be continued for 80 days. The tobacco and other crops are greatly damaged.

Mrs. Augusta M. Huntington, of Cincinnal recently deceased, left bequests amounting a 1600,000 to educational institutions.

M. S. Campbell's private bank at Watford Ont., suspended last week. The proprieto divided the funds pro rata among the depos-

Thomas Ryan, an Oregon stage robber, alon and single-handed, robbed a stage a few day ago near Weiser, Idaho. He covered the stage of the covered the stage of th ago near Weiser, Idaho. He coverrous friver and passengers with a shotgun, of belled the former to throw down the treas-toox and then drove away. He has been

It is said that the death of cadet Strong, Mrs. A. J. Sanders, of Eaton Rapids, enjoyed

the Annapolis Military Academy, was due to injuries received in a hazing to which he was

As fifteen naval cadets at Annapolis were on the U. S. ship Standish, firing shells at a target, the gun burst, and they narrowly es-caped death. The Hamilton powder mills, located at Cum-

le, Ont., were blown up by an explosion of the Four men were killed and two verely wounded. The Third Presbyterian church in Chicago, valued at \$150,000, was burned to the ground on the 10th. It was the finest Presbyterian

hurch in the west. The Pittsburg factories, including ten pud diing furnaces, resume work at old rates this week. The mills will only run when prices

and orders warrant. Payne and Viley, of Louisville, Ky., now solourning in Canada for duplicating ware-nouse receipts, have been expelled from the Board of Trade of that city.

Josiah Ketchum's house at West Centreville, Pa, burned last week. Mr. Ketchum returned to the burning building to recover some property, when the roof fell and he was buried

Five men entered the house of Jos. Gate wealthy farmer living near Johnstown, Pa., and compelled him to give them the key of the safe in which he had his money. They se-There was a mutiny in the Tennessee State

rison at Nashville last week, and the leader, inegro, who defied the wardens after the ther convicts had been subdued, was shot by the guards and will die. Stafford's planing mill at Louisville,

was burned last week, with the gas works, a four mill, and a number of other buildings. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat variety of the twenty of or. Walter H. Zink, the leading physician and trial justice of Branford, near New Haven, Conn., was brained with a hammer while asleep in his residence. Robert Dougherty, whom the justice had fined for Dougherty, we have the desired processes.

fighting, is suspected. Thomas Malloy, a special sheriff for the Thomas Arman of the Maine liquor law, was shot forcement of the Maine liquor law, was shot dead at Augusta, Me., last week by Charles M. Wallace. The murderer was arrested, and would have been lynched but for the interven-

tion of the governor. Mary Irene Hoyt, daughter of Jesse Hoyt, who Mary Irene Hoyt, daughter of Jesse Hoyt, who iscontesting her father's will, by which he disposed of \$15,000,000, was last week arrested and brought before a New York police court, charged with being drunk and disorderly. She was convicted and fined.

A party of desperadoes murdered a Mexican A party of desperances intracered a mexican near Tucson, Arizona, recently, committing the murder in sight of the occupants of a ranche near by. Last week the party returned to the ranche and by murdering its owner and his family removed every witness to the crime. Richard Clark, an employe of Forepaugh's sircus, at Waterbury, Conn., had his arms and legs horribly mutilated by two tigers who attacked him while he was opening a ventilator in the cage. The beasts were beaten off with

At Catawissa, Pa., last week, Levi Helner At Catawissa, Pa., last week, Levi Heiner shot James Casson and Henry Boyer, as they were returning home. He killed Boyer be-cause of his intimacy with his (Helner's) wife, and Casson, being with Boyer, was also sac-rificed. Helner made a full confession of his crime and its motives.

The embargo on the importation of rags is felt seriously by the paper trade. Paper has already advanced in price. Over 260,000 tons igs are used in the manufacture of paper country, of which 84,000 tons are im-The supply of rags will be 30 per low the wants of the trade.

Jacket, together with those of the other chiefs, were reinterred in Forest Lawn cemetery. About 40 Indians, representatives of the Six Nations, participated in the ceremonies. The remains were placed in six handsome cherry caskets, each casket bearing a silver plate and born by two Iudians from each of the Six Nations. Wm. Cullen Bryant delivered the address.

work of sinking a tunnel and building a new crib for the village of Hyde Park, near Chica-The storm sent spray over ann was unit. The storm sent spray over heir house, and finally a great wave carried tinto the sea. The men climbed upon the imbers and awaited assistance, but were washed off one by one till only three remained. These were rescued by the life saving crew of he Chiego station he Chicago station.

Foreign.

Turkish troops have defeated rebels in Ye-

he French fleet has been very successful in na. The forts at Tamsui have been razed and the Chinese troops retired with loss. A hurricane at Catania, Sicily, last week, killed 27 persons and injured 400. Hundreds of houses were demolished. The damage is set down at \$772,000.

A transport has taken 250 workmen and families from Lisbon and the Island of Maderia to a settlement near Mossamades, South Africa, being founded by the Portuguese Govern-

The continued encroachments of the Boers upon the settlers of Zululand and Bechuanaland have roused the British lion, and it is probable will cause England to wage war upon Transvaal.

The University of Kiev, Russia, has been closed by the authorities and will not reopen until January. One hundred and sixty-eight of the students have been arrested for alleged connection with the nihilists.

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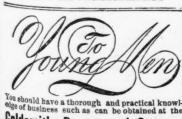
The British Government's scheme for redisribution of the House of Commons was published in the London Standard last week, much to the disgust of Gladstone. Several surbordin ates holding friendly relations with the Standard Were summarily dismissed. It was finally discovered that the betrayer of official secrets was a printer employed in government work.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past Week savs: The rain fall improved the seed bed for

the crop of 85, but it has prevented threshing, thus lessening farmers' deliveries and enabling sellers to maintain their rates. Sales of English wheat the past week amount to 22,222 and the rates. Sales of English wheat the past week amount to 73,368 quarters at 32s 2d, against 71,060 quarters at 40s 8d the corresponding week last year. Trade in foreign wheat is slow, water side stocks are increased as compared with those for 1883, but floating bulk is decreasing owing to the action of American and Russian exporters. Cargoes off coast have not improved. There were seven arrivals, three cargoes were withdrawn, three were sold, including one of No. 1 California at 35s, and four remained, including two American. Fifteen cargoes are overdue. Wheat on passage is dull. Prices are above buvers' views. Flour is quiet and steady. The increase in imports checks steady. The increase in imports checks trade. Maize is scarce and higher. Barley is steady, oats firm and 3d higher.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



Goldsmith Bryant and Stratton Business University, Detroit.

Its thorough and practical course and counting house actual business is unequaled. Ask our graduates and Business Men. Short hand and type writing by experts. Call or send for circuitars. Griswold Street, opposite City Hall, Detroit.

W. F. JEWELL, Principal.

The champion Embrocator for Man and Beast. Sold by Draggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

\$40 TREFETY: NIX SHOT FOR \$12

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AVIN LONGMUIR, Pontiac, breeder of pure bred Shropshire and Hampshire sheep; also Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. \$16.26 EORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep and recorded Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thorough-bred Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Corres-pondence promptly answered. au26-1y

JOHN LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Southdown and Shropshire Sheep. Shropshire rams for sale from imported stock. EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County, breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported stock, The mutton sheep of the world. my1-84 WILL T. MATHEWS, Holly, breeder of pure bred Shropshire sheep and Poland-China swine. Stock for sale at all times. s16-26

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. E J. HARGRAVE, Oaklawn Farm, Bay City, breeder of pure Berkshires. Correspondence solicited, 89-46 EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale.

FRANK SPAULDING, Charlotte, Michigan breeder of Improved Berkshires. All Berkshire swine recorded. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. EO. B. COLE, Leasing, Mich, breeder of Berkehire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. 0103m

Chester Whites.

MOSS. CHAPSER, "River Grove" stock farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and hipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of best strains. Stock for sale. C. A. SEARING, Proprietor of the Walnut, Grove Stock Farm, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and Shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White hogs. Stock for sale not akin, Also Sherthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale.

Duroc-Jerseys. JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Duroc Jer-sey Red swine, registered Atwood Merino sheap and Black-breasted Red game fowls. jy22-1y

Chashiras

W. FITCH, Howell, Livingston Co., breed-er of thoroughbred Caeshires. Stock for sale, orrespondence promptly answered. 07-1y

W. TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Ge., breeder and shipper of Improved Cheshire Swine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence iolicited.

Poland-Chinas. A C. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine, from stock bred by S. H. Todd, Barnes Bros., and A. J. Murphy. All tecorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice young stock for sale.

A. LIMBECK, Oak Plains Stock Farm, Dewagiac, Mich., breeder and shipper of pure Peand China swine. Phis herd of breeding stock is elected personally in Ohio from prize winers; tock recorded in Ohio record; breeding stock for alle, not akin.

F you want pure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merines heep write to me or see my stock before you urchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, Vashtenaw Co., Mich.

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting. LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay, aach and Roadster horses. Imported Dalesman the stud.

A PHILLIPS, Dansville, Ingham Co., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Imported Earl Dumore, Young Chancellor, Young Marquis, and Young Campsie in the stud. Young stallions and stock for sale.

WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Percha-ron Horses. The well known Duke of Percha-ill at head of stnd. Young stock for sale at all mes at moderate prices Write for what you want W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Stock Farm, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2087, Macomb an imported Clydesdale Glenuce 2137, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale.

W. PARSELL, Flushing, Genesee Cu-importer and breeder of Clydesdale draft horses, with five stallions in the stud, including imp. Lord of the Tower (2972), Solway Englit (3207) and Clinker (1700). Stock for sale. my27

Ferguson, Proprietor. Stallions Young Chief, Lofty, Portland Charley, George Wellington (Clydesdale) and Toronto Chief (Clydesdale), Address L. P. Ferguson, Portland, Ionia County. ARKHURST & MOTT, River Bend Stock

DOGS.-Collies.

OHARLES INMAN, Averill, Midland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Scotch Collies. Shepperd pups from the best of stock for \$3. Correspondence solicited. "SCOTCH COLLIES."

Ohio Breeders.

D. SLY, Clarksville, Ohio, breeder of Regis-tered Merino sheep. Ram Buckeye (130), owned jointly with J. S., F. C. & N. A. Wood, at head of flock.

H BRADFORD, Rechester Depot, breeder of Registered Poland China Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

LEVI ARNOLD - PROPRIETOR OF -Riverside Stock Farm,

PLAINWELL, MICH.

- BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-

Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine.

Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. C. G. H. R.,) and Registered Merino Sheep. Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Its the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of Fall of 1883 and Spring of 1884, sired by eight stock boars of the choicest breeding and highest individual merit, including Black Tom No. 2869, Black Hopeful 3279, Reckless No 4215, Darkness No 3377, Countersign 3265, and three grand yearling boars, Black Donald No. 4679, Welcome No. 6265, and Index Jr. No. 5433. Can supply stock in pairs, trios, herds and car loads. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Show stock for fall fairs now on sale, all ages. This herd has no superior for elegant style, symmetrical forms and combined color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish.

and fine finish.

A choice lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C.

H. R. Bulls for sale cheap. Rich in the blood of
Alphea, Rioter 2d, and other noted strains. For
prices and particulars address as above. All
corres-pondence promptly answered. mr23-1y

ESSEX STOCK FARM Walkerville, Ont., Canada. HIRAM WALKER & SONS. Proprietors. JOHN DIMON, MANAGER. - IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF -

Percheron Horses, Shorthorn and Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs and Shropshire Sheep YOUNGSTOCK FORSAL A. J. MURPHY.

Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded
POLAND CHINA SWINE,

PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. My herd is dark in color and bred from the meet noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pige sired by Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hoperul, Murphy's W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reason-. Special rates by express. **Greenwood Stock Farm** A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swims or sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and rios not akin. My herd numbers about 300 head neluding descendants from some of the man

descendants from some of the most noted Breeding stock recorded in Ohie P. C. Correspondence and inspection invited B. G. BUELL

B. J. BIDWELL,

Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milk-ing strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale.

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DORTLAND BREEDING STABLES-L.P.

REID & BRAIDWOOD, Almont, Lapeer Co., importers and breeders of thoroughbred Percheron horses. Stock recorded in French Co., importers and breeders of thoroughbree Percheron horses. Stock recorded in French Percheron Stud Book. Stock for sale at reason-able prices Also breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have ately made several additions to my kennel of colleges of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address mr6tf. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

J H EATON, Bucyrus, Ohio, breder of improved Chester White hogs. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale.



Two months ago, tired of our humdrum

country life, auntie and I resolved, for

flanked on either side by disused field-

guns, planted upright in the ground by

way of gate-posts, led into a pleasant

courtyard, with seats under the shade of

a spreading tree and made musical by the

plash of a modest fountain. There were

a good many visitors staying in the

house, but they were mostly in families

or parties, and we did not amalgamate

with them. Our vis-a-vis at the table was

a tall elderly gentleman of soldierly ap-

pearance, who was always spoken of as

the Major. He had evidenly been a very

handsome man-indeed he was hand

some still. His hair and moustache

were perfectly white, forming a marked

contrast with his complexion, which was

extremely dark, as if tanned by long resi-

dence under a tropical sun. I think I was

first attracted to him by noticing that his

French was even far worse than our own.

When he ventured, as he occasionally did,

waiting maids in their own language, the

difficulties he got into were dreadful, and

angry with himself and them. Once or

twice I ventured, very timidly, to help

him out of a difficulty of this kind, and in

sprung up between us. It had, however,

proceeded no further than a friendly good

morning, or a remark across the dinner-

even less. After breakfast he smoked his

cigar under the tree in the courtyard;

after which he started off for a solitary

Doetry

ALWAYS A RIVER TO CROSS.

There's always a river to cross; Always an effort to make
If there's anything good to win, Any rich prize to take. Yonder's the fruit we crave, Yander the charming scene; But deep and wide, with a troubled tide, Is the river that lies between.

For the treasures of precious worth We must patiently dig and dive; For the places we long to fill We must push and strug,le and strive, And always and everywhere We'll find on our onward course ns for the feet and trials to meet And a difficult river to cross.

For rougher the way that we take The stanter the heart and the nerve: The stones in our path we break, Nor e're from our impulse swerve. For the glory we hope to win Our labors we count no loss; "Tis folly to pause and murmur because Of the river we have to cross.

So ready to do and to dare Should we in our places stand, Palalling the Master's will, Faifilling the soul's demand; For though as the mountain high The billows may war and toss, They'll not overwhelm if the Lord's at the helm When the difficult river we cross.

DOLLIE.

She sports a witching gown With a ruffle up and down She is gentle, she is shy; But there's mischief in her eye-She's a firt.

She displays a tiny glove, And a dainty little love Of a shoe: And she wears her hat a-tilt Over bands that never wilt In the dew.

'Tis rumored chocolate creams Are the fabric of her dreams-I know herond a doubt That she carries them about La ber muff.

With her dimples and her curls Past belief; They hint that she's a cat, And delightful things like that

It is shocking I declare! But what does Dollie care When the beau Come flocking to her feet Little rose?

Miscellaneous.

THE FADED LEAF.

I can hardly believe it even now. If there was one person in the world whom I should have thought safe from the remotest chance of matrimony, that person was Aunt Hetty-dear, placid, middleaged Aunt Hetty. And yet I have just seen her drive away from the door hand in hand with her handsome husband, and looking as sweet and bonny as any young bride of nineteen, notwithstanding her silver hair. It has all happened so quickly and in such a wonderful, fairy-tale kind of fashion, that I feel as if it had taken my breath away, and as if I must really sit down and rest a bit and think the matter over. I have lived with Aunt Hetty ever since

mother died. When I came to her I was cruite a little tot, and now I am six-andtwenty, so you may imagine it is a good many years ago. Auntie must have been a young woman then, but somehow she has always seemed middle-aged to me. She was always so calm and little and did everything in such a quiet, business-like way, that I regarded her as a different kind of being from my restless, excitable self. I have had my little flirtations now and then, but Aunt Hetty seemed too grave, too wise, too good altogether ever to have been mixed up in anything so frivolous as a love affair. It only shows how we may live with people in the same house, almost in the same room, for years together and yet know little or nothing of their feelings. I remember, almost as if it were yesterday, fancying one day, about a year ago, that auntie was dressed more carefully than usual. I don't know what the difference was-only an extra bit of lace or ribbon or something of that sort, but I said to her in fun:

"Why, auntie dear, how smart you are! that the original would have behaved as One would think you were going to a Aunt Hetty had described. wadding!"

"No, dear," she said; "I am not going to a wedding, but this should have been my own silver-wedding, day." And the dear lip quivered for a moment and a tear came into the soft gray eyes. "Your silver wedding, auntie! Forgive

me; I didn't know "-"No, dear," she said, "course you

could not. It is a very old story now." "But how was it, then, that you were not married after all?" I inquired. "But perhaps I ought not to ask. Don't tell me if it pains you.'

"No. dear," she said; "it was a painful story once, but the pain has gone out of it now. And I think I should like to tell it to you. Perhaps some day it may save you from making such a mistake as I did. It is a very simple story-just a lover's quarrel, a few hasty words-all said and over in five minutes; but they altered my whole life."

"A lover's quarrel, auntie! Then I am

were the fault was not on your side!" "You are wrong, dear. The fault was on my side. I was proud and angry and obstinate; a word would have given me back my lover, but I would not say it. We parted in anger and we never met

"You, auntie!-the most patient of liv ing beings-you proud and angry and obstinate! I can't believe it!"

"Yes, Ruth; it is true, nevertheless Sit here on the hassock at my feet and I will tell you my story. It won't take

I sat down accordingly and with her hand resting on my shoulder and now and then wandering lovingly over my hair,

"It happened when I was only 18younger than you, Ruth, and full of life and spirit-very different from the faded old maid you have always known me. I was eagaged to be married. My lover quaint old house, said to have been originwas four years older than myself; he was a mate of a ship and a fine dashing young fellow named Edward Blake. We had been engaged six months and were to be married a month later. The day was fixed and Edward had arranged to give up the sea and take a situation on land. We were as happy as any two young people could possibly be; but, unluckily, just a month before the time fixed for our wedding-day, a picnic was got up by some of our friends, and Edward and I were of the party. There was a handsome young fellow there named Percy Sandys, the son of a neighboring clergyman. He was fresh from college, and full of fun and frolic. I chanced to be placed next to him at luncheon, and not knowing, as I afterwards discovered, that I was engaged, he was specially attentive to me. I did not care for his attentions in the least; but I was in high spirits and only bent on enjoyment of the moment, and I did not check him as, perhaps, I ought to have done. Presently I caught sight of Edward's face, and saw that he was looking terribly cross and angry. Foolishly, 1 to address an order to the white-capped thought it rather good fun to make him jealous, and, on purpose to tease him, I pretended to take all the more notice of he generally ended by getting rather Mr. Sandys. When we finished luncheon the party scattered and strolled about the woods in various directions. I naturally expected Edward to accompany me, but this manner a slight acquaintance had he rather rudely, as I thought, held aloof and, to punish him, I paired off with Mr. Sandys. When the party got together again Edward looked so savage that I table. With other visitors he fraternized thought it better not to provoke him any further. "I shook off Mr. Sandys and, walking

ramble, and did not reappear till dinner away with Edward, began to scold him for his unreasonable jealousy. Of course time. So matters stood until the first Sunday I did not think I myself was in fault; nobody ever does. A loving word would have evening after our arrival, when we went, as in duty bound, to the little English made me penitent directly. Unfortunately, he was white hot with anger and began to courch in an adjoining street. We were ushered into one of the pews appropriated reproach me in a way that roused my temper too, for 1 was quick enough to for strangers; and a minute or two later the Major was shown into the same pew, take offence in those days, Ruth, though and sat down silently beside us. The I have learned better since. I can remem service proceeded in the usual course, and ber as if it were yesterday, the nook in the woods where we stood, the sunshine the sermon was nearly over when the Major by an accidental movement of his glinting through the trees and lighting elbow, knocked down auntie's little red np Edward's flushed face and angry eyes prayer book, which was on the sloping He reproached me bitterly-more bitterly, ledge before her. He stopped to pick it I think, than I deserved. He called me up, and was about to replace it, but as it a heartless coquette and I called him litcame in view in the full glare of the gastle-minded and told him he had made light, his eyes chanced to fall upon it. himself ridiculous by his unreasonable and he started as though he had seen a jealousy. We got hotter and hotter and ghost. He laid down the book on the finally he declared that if I did not admit desk before him, but it seemed to fascinthat I had been wrong, and promise to beate him. He looked from the book have differently for the future, all must to Aunt Hetty and from Aunt Hetty be over between us. I did not care a straw to the book, as if trying to satisfy for Mr. Sandys and would fifty times himself on one point, but withsooner have had Edward with me, but I would have died sooner than have told out success. The sermon came to an end at last, and the benediction followed him so then. So I gave him a bitter anbut I fear the Major had little share in it. swer, and we both grew angrier still. His He took advantage of the moment when last words, uttered with all the intensity all heads were bowed to do a very unof passion, ring still in my ears. I can tell mannerly thing. He slyly put up his eye you them word for word: 'Hetty,if you let me go now, understand clearly, you will never see my face again.' I did not quite believe him. Perhaps, if I had, I should still have let him go. At any rate, I was far too angry to give way then. 'Go, by self. It was in a bold manly handwriting. all means, if you wish it,' I said, and in another minute he was gone. I had been tearing to pieces, in my passion, a little pray of hawthorn he had given me earlier in the day. I had pulled off the leaves one by one, and when he left me, the bare not noticed the offence, for she made no stem was left in my hand, with one leaf only remaining. See, here it is, the last relic of my first and last love. God grant that in your whole life, my Ruth, you

may never weep such tears as I have wept

Aunt Hetty took from her desk the little

prayer-book she always carried, a quaint

little red covered book, with a gilt clasp,

and showed me just within it a tissue

paper pocket attached to the cover. This

she opened and showed me the faded

"This little book," she said, "was

Edward's gift to me; and this old dry leaf

is my only relic of the day when we part-

ed in anger in the wood, never to meet

again in this world. Stay, I have one

She drew from her bosom a quaint old

locket and put it in my hand. It was a

miniature painting, representing a young

man in an old-fashioned naval costume

It was a handsome face but stern and

proud-looking; and I could well believe

"But did you really part like that,

"Never. He did not go back to the

picnic-party, but joined an outward-

ound ship the very next day, leaving

brief note for my mother, stating that we

had fortunately found out in time that

we were unsuited to each other, and had,

therefore, by mutual consent, put an end

"I thought so then. Perhaps it was a

little; but afterwards I blamed myself far

more than him. I had given the provoca-

tion; and I knew in my heart of hearts

that one word of regret on my part would

have made all right between us. But I

was too proud to say it. I let him go with

my eyes opened and I have been justly

"But have you never heard from him since, auntie?"

indirectly. He had no relatives in our

part of the country. I know that he gave

up the sea, and obtained a commission in

some Indian regiment. When last I heard

of him he was a captain; but that is many

years ago and I do not know whether he

is alive or dead. So ends my poor little

romance. There is one thing I should

like to ask, Ruth, and that is partly why

I have told you my story. You have seen

my relics. They have been my greatest

treasures in life and I should like them put

I could not answer for tears, but I

kissed her hand and she was content.

in my coffin when I die. Will you remem-

ber this, dear?"

"Once or twice, in early years; but only

"But that was very cruel, auntie."

auntie?" I said. "Did you never see him

over that one faded leaf."

more treasure; see!"

to our engagement."

again?"

The congregation began to disperse and we passed out in our turn, the Major close behind us. We were scarcely fairly in the street when he spoke to auntie.

"Madame, I am going to ask you very singular question; but let me assure you that I have a deep personal interest in asking it. Will you tell me how you came by that red prayer book that you use?" I shall never forget auntie's answer. given as quietly as if it were the most commonplace matter, though I could tell by the faint rose-flush on her usually pale cheek how deeply she was moved.

"You gave it to me vourself, Major

Blake, six-and-twenty years ago." The Major's face was a study. Sur prise, delight and incredulity seemed struggling for the mastery. He took off his hat and stood bare-headed. I hardly know why, but that one little gesture seemed to tell me, better than the most passionate protestations would have done, that the old love had been kept a treasured and a sacred thing. And I think, from the faint sweet smile that gathered round her mouth as she looked up at him, the the same thought came to auntie.

"And you are Hetty," he said. "Yes, know you now." "You had forgotten the six-and-twenty years, Major Blake. I knew you from the

first. "And would you really have let me without a word or a sigh?" he asked. "Why not?" she replied. "How could I know you would wish to be reminded

of old times?" "Reminded! I have never forgotten. tried my hardest to forget, and couldn't. Although you preferred another "-

"Another! What other?" "Young Sandys. Did you not marry

"I have never seen him since."

At this stage of the conversation struck me that I was decidedly de trop. Major Blake had replaced his hat, and side by side with auntie was walking slowly homeward. I had hitherto been following behind: but, reaching a con venient street corner, I let them procee alone, and went off, without beat of drum. for a stroll in the opposite direction When I reached the boarding house, hal an hour later, I found auntie and the Major sitting in the courtyard, under the shade of the great tree. The Major courteously lifted his hat at my approach

and said: "Miss Danvers, your aunt and I are very old friends; indeed, many years ago, we were engaged to be married, but an unfortunate misunderstanding separated us. We have lost many happy years together, but I hope some may still remain to us. I trust we shall have your good wishes.

I looked from one to the other.

once, to visit foreign parts. Accordingly, "You dear, darling auntie, then you we went to Boulogne and took up our abode in a quiet boarding nouse in the Of course I wish you joy, and Major Rue des Vieilards. Our domicile was a Blake too, from the very bottom of my sovereignty" was being experimented heart!"

ally a nunnery and afterwards to have "I don't know," said auntie, shaking been occupied for a short time by the great Napoleon when meditating a desher head doubtfully. "I'm a little afraid cent upon England. A broad gateway, we are two old fools."

her hand gallantly to his lips. "Perhaps men. we were young fools, but that is six-andtwenty years ago. Let us hope we have learned true wisdom now."

I don't know how the secret oozed out but before twenty-four hours were over. every one in the boarding-house, even to to white-capped Adele and her assistant maiden, knew that the handsome English Major had met an old love in the person of the gentle little lady with the sweet smile and the soft gray hair, and that after a separation of six-and-twenty years they were again engaged to be married; and they were promoted to the rights and privileges of engaged lovers accordingly-And lovers they unmistakably were, though in a very quiet way. No lover of twenty could have been more devoted than this weather-beaten warrior to his faded bride; no girl of seventeen more proud or happy in her lover's devotion than dear old auntie. They ought, by every rule, to have been ridiculous, but somehow nobody seemed to think them so; and I really believe they had the heartiest sympathy of every one in the house. I must pass over the homeward journey, and the astonishment of our friends at Fairfield, when auntie returned, en gaged to be married. Some few of them had known Major Blake as a young man, but to most of them he was a stranger. Many were the questions and explanations before everything was accounted for to everybody's satisfaction; but it was done at last. And then came the prepara tion of the trousseau; and at last, this very morning, the happy pair have been made one, and auntie is off to the Isle of Wight to spend her honeymoon. And peaceful nature, last night, she called me to her own room

"Ruth dear, I am going to give you this little prayer book as a parting remembrance. You know how I have ye fer!" treasured it; and you won't value it the less, I am sure, for having been so dear to me. And if, when Mr. Right comes. Ruth, you are tempted to be wayward, or ant." pain a heart that loves you truly, think of your old Aunt Hetty, and don't forget the moral of the faded leaf."

The Gates of the East. Constantinople is notoriously a city built on ruins. Every time a new house is erected numbers of ancient relics are brought to view. The trustees of the American Bible House in this city are making an addition to their fine building, and have found a regular maze of ancient foundations at from ten to twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground. Some of the old walls contain great bricks fourteen inches square, as hard as stone, and each stamped with a name in Greek char acters. It seems to be uncertain whether glass and opening auntie's prayer book the name of the bricks is that of the took a rapid peep at the name inside. It maker or that of the Emperor. Some of was very quickly done and might have the bricks are marked "Koctan"-others escaped notice; but I was watching him "Konctans." Others yet have besides a closely. I could even read the name my- name a date which corresponds to the year 507 A. D. The cement in which these "To Hester; June 28, 18-." I stared bricks are laid is as hard as a rock and it aghast at such an act of impertinence, is difficult to get them ont unbroken; but and glanced at Aunt Hetty, to see whether specimens of quite a number of stamped she would resent it; but she had probably | bricks will be preserved at the Bible House

for the inspection of those interested. In one part of the ground is a large cel lar which extends under an adjoining street and of which the vaulted roof is supported by great monolithic columns which bear the cross on their capitals. It is quite probable that a Christian church or monastery once occupied this site, although not a single inscription has been found whereby to identify the structure Under the foundation of this Christian edifice were found fragments of sculpture that date from heathen times. A Corinthian capital and some fragments of cornices in beautiful red marble suggest that splendid building stood here before the Christian church was built. In one part of the ground were found several graves. Each one was covered with tiles evidently made for the purpose. The tiles were about sixteen inches wide and thirty inches long. They were, when in position, arranged on edge, meeting over the body like a roof to keep the earth from contract with it. There was no inscription on any of these tiles, and nothing to fix the period of the tombs, except the copper coin which had been placed in the mouth of each corpse for Charon's fee. These coins are from 260 to 282 A. D. in date. The skeletons found in these tombs were naturally mere dust after 1500 years of inhumation. The skulls fell to powder at once upon exposure. In each tomb was a glass vessel, but in every case hope lessly broken. In one part of the ground, several feet nearer the surface than these tombs, three skeletons were found erect in an old well. These had been but a century or two in the ground, and perhaps marked the scene of some tragedy of the harem. At all events those three grim forms emerging under the pick from a mysterious past would serve a Hawthorne or a Poe as capital for a story that would insure for weeks to the bravest of us the habit of looking over the shoulder when eft alone and in the dusk.

THEY had been quarreling about his next ummer's clothes. She wanted him to have his light suit cleaned up for 1885, and he want d a heavier suit.

"What's the use of fighting about that?" he said, finally. "I may be in the cemetery next "I think," she replied, "you will need your

ummer clothes wherever you may be."

Read This Advertisement.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 31, '81, Have sold the goods many years, and they give the best of satisfaction. We had an order for three large bottles Downs' Elixir last wee to be sent to Woodland, California.

J. R. BENNETT & CO., Druggists, The goods referred to in the foregoing lette re N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and Henry Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment.

THE DEFENSE.

Nehemiah Strong, a zealous and faithful Quaker, was smitten with the "Western really are going to be married after all! fever," some years since, and finally removed to the regions where "squatter upon. But squatter, or any other sovereignty, troubled Nehemiah but little. He was a man true to his creed, and whereever his lot might be cast, there would he "Nay, dear," said the Major, raising live in peace and quiet with his fellow

> The proper location was soon found and when Nehemiah had made a clearing and built a log house, he was monarch of all that he surveyed and staked. But Strong was not allowed long to remain in peaceable possession. Bolder and more evil men lived in these western regions that he had ever before met, and in the absence of any very positive or very available law, they did not hesitate to take the management of affairs into their own hands. A few reckless men could thus. by combining for a common purpose, rule a great number of more timid or more respectable people, driving them from their houses, or dealing with them as they

> Strong, notwithstanding his blameless life and gentle religion, did not long escape these vultures of the west. His home attracted the notice of a desperado named Bob Bellows, who determined to possess it, inasmuch as that would be easier than building a house for himself, or perhaps driving away a more determined man. Besides, the honest Quaker had not forgotten wheat, potatoes, corn and other provisions for a comfortable winter which season was now approaching, though still quite distant.

Accordingly, one day Bob Bellows, armed to the teeth, and looking especially ferocious, rode up to the cabin and inquired for the owner. The Quaker chanced to be inside at the moment, and quietly answered the summons.

"Does thee wish to see me?" he asked, gazing upon the intruder with some degree of alarm, nothwithstanding his

"Wal, yas," growled the ruffian. thought I'd ride over and see what in the old boy you'd gone and set-your house on my land for! That's all I wanted ter see

"Thee is mistaken," returned Nehemi "This land belongs solely to me, one Nehemiah Strong, thy humble serv

"You lie!" was the fierce rejoiner; "this is my land, and now, as yer shanty is stuck on here, jest in the place whar I was goin' to put my own, I'll be easy with yer, and say nothin' about the law, if ye'll jest git out of here and be beyond sight and hearin' to-morrer mornin'. What d've say to that?"

"Verily, I believe thee a villain!" returned Nehemiah, finding that he was not to be immediately eaten up or run through. "This is my home, and the home of my family; yet thee seeks to turn me from it, and leave myself and family to starve. Nay, I cannot constrain myself to depart thus. Thee has no right or title here, to my knowledge. If thee has, produce it, and I will depart freely."

"Look ye, you old robber!" hissed the lesperado, "I hev a claim here. I sarvayed this land near ten years ago, and made my marks. If you have cut them down, it'll be all the wuss for ye. I've plenty of witnesses who know about it, and I needn't tell ye 'tis a bad scrape tew be guilty of cuttin' away yer neighbors' land-marks. Now, I shall be here tomorrer mornin' and if ye know when yer well off, you'd better not be here at the same time!'

With this unmistakable threat the out law turned and rode away, leaving the Quaker in no enviable frame of mind

We might have stated before, although it may be quite as well to say here, that Strong's family consisted of his wife and two daughters, with a son, Mark, about twelve years of age. The daughters, hearty, buxom girls of twenty-two and twenty years each, named respectively Ruth and Naomi, were full of natural life and decision, quite unlike what the daughters of a meek Quaker would naturally become.

They, with the mother, a middle-aged, gentle woman, who strove hard to live as peaceably as the tenets of her faith re quired, gathered about the husband and father. The latter sank upon a chair, seem ing quite discouraged and disheartened by the event which had just occurred.

"Verily, I know not the proper course to pursue," he mourned. "I can ill afford to leave this house and the growing crops smiling upon us with promise of susten ance for the winter. I fear this villain is a rascal of utter dye, who will not hesitate at bloodshed. It may be well to go yet I must remain for a time."

An anxious night was passed, and very early next morning all hands were astir The sisters had been engaged in consultation during the night, and when they des cended from the loft. Ruth drew her father aside.

"What will thou do, father, in case those bad men come?" she asked. "Verily, I know not," he replied, "

have studied upon the matter all night, but my mind is far from fixed. If they insist upon it. I suppose we shall be obliged to flee: our religion doth not al low us to fight with carnal weapons." "Let us manage that, father," the gir

insisted. "Truly we cannot fight, for we have no worldly weapons, but I much think, if we are not sadly mistaken, we can induce these outlaws to go their own

"I pray that thou mayest, my daughter," the father returned, "though I know not now woman can persuade such fearful

"But thou wilt leave the matter to Naomi and myself if they come?" "Yes, daughter," was the reluctant as

ent, "thee can have thy way; but I pray thee do nothing rashly.'

The maiden went her way, well satis fied, and in a short time had a large kettle over the fire, containing a small quantity of water. When this was brought to a boil more was added, until the kettle was nearly full.

"Surely, Ruth, thee does not intend to

wash to day," the mother remarked, sec-

ing these preparations. " Never mind, mother," was the significant reply. " Naomi and I may need to do a little washing, but it shall not disturb

The young ladies were quite accus. tomed to have their own way, so no demur was made, although an attack from outlaws was every minute expected.

The morning meal was eaten with devotional fear, and almost before the table had been cleared, Bob Bellows, accompanied by five or six rascals like unto nimself, rode up to the door.

"Come!" he shouted, from his horse get out of here in quick time. I told you to be gone before I come!" Nehemiah Strong rose to his feet, and

approached the door, but he was pulled back by Ruth who said. "Stay there, father. Thee promised that sister and I might meet these vagabonds of the earth, and deal with them."

"But it is not fit"-he commenced to The brave girl, however, waited for no words, but springing to the door, she

"This is our home, and truly we will not be driven from it save in a legal manner. We would never resist officers of the law, and if they come in due form we will obey them, but such as thou art

we neither fear nor obey!" "By my soul, little Quakeress," the rascal cried, "you've a heap of life in your delicate body, and I don't mind if you stay. But the rest must tramp. Come, git out o' this, or we'll throw you out!"

"We shall not go, neither shall we be thrown out!" returned Ruth. "We do not fight with carnal weapons, for such salt. It is not unlikely that the great salt is not our faith, but if you meddle with us you will speedily find yourselves in hot is mined had a similar origin from naturwater."

"Come on, fellers," said Bob, as he sprang from his horse. "See if one of these prayin' gals kin fight on their knees as well as we kin afoot.

With a hoarse laugh the marauder sprang from their animals, and when they had been fastened to the Quaker's garden fence they turned to enter the dwelling But the door was fast against them.

"No danger from bullets, boys," the leader laughed; "so now we'll have some fun. Plenty of wood here to make a ram of. Sam, you git a stick, while l persuade 'em to open the door for us."

In accordance with this plan, a small log was raised by four of the men, while Bob grasped the door and shook it violent-

"Open," he said, with many oaths and disgusting language, which we have no right to record; "open, or it'll be the wuss for ye. We'll break the door down. and ve'll find a nest of roarin' wild-cats in yer late peaceful home. Yea, verily thee will."

But his words brought no response and presently the men bearing the log approached.

"Smash her down!" he growled. "They are stubborn as-, or they are goin' to play some trick on us."

The bearers of the battering-ram now approached, and Bob, after giving the loor two or three not very gentle kicks, indicated the place where the blow should

But even while the beam was poised, and almost ready to descend, the valiant leader of the gang gave a fearful howl, and sank upon the ground, crawling away like a huge spider, and accompanying each movement with a groan.

"Why. Bob, what the devil ails ye?" demanded one of his followers, in surprise.

Before any answer could be given, however, the questioner executed a like movement and with very little less ado hastened from the vicinity, closely followed by all the others.

To explain the cause of their singular discomfiture, we must return to the interior of the house

When Ruth closed and barred the door, the plan she had in mind was soon made apparent. Naomi had been to the loft, and now returned with an engine which had been used in watering the garden during the summer months, in fact, with n a few days. It was very simple in de sign, being merely a hollow cylinder, fitted with a piston, the whole forming,

no more nor less than a large squirt-gun! This the sisters had put in perfect work. ing order the night previous, when they would otherwise have been sleeping. So that it was now all ready for use.

It required but a few moments to fill the cavity with the boiling water, and when it was forcibly ejected by the indignant maidens' arms, landing upon the person and clothing of Bob Bellows, it is easy to foresee that the recipient did, as the Quakeress had affirmed, "find himself in hot water."

Nor was he alone, for before the alarm had fully been taken, every one of the others had received a sprinkling, which at such short range did most effective service. It was some time before the riders ven-

tured to return and unhitch their horses but this they finally did, and galloped away as though some fiend was in pursuit of them. "Verily the spirit constraineth me to

laugh, yea, to laugh heartily," the father remarked as he beheld the ignoble flight But, my Ruth, I verily fear thee hath awakened this man's undying ire, and that we may suffer in turn." "No matter, father; we need not bor

row trouble. They are disposed of for the present, and something seems to tell me they will not come back. Then, as she recollected the uncouth

manner in which they had hastened away she gave herself up to a hearty laugh, in which all present joined. For many weeks Nehemiah Strong held

himself in readiness to vacate the home he had founded and his daughters defended, but they were not called upon to do so. No doubt Bob Bellows would have faced a cabin full of men, but the novel and determined opposition of the young ladies had the effect of deterring him from making his appearance ever after.

"Queen Victoria pays her chief cook \$3,500 a year, and she has only oatmeal for breakfast." It is worth \$3,500 to cook oatmeal so that it is

The Sahara Lake.

In the scientific convention at Phila. delphia, Mr. Van Der Weyderead a paper, from which we clip the following:

The Salt Lake of Utah, as is well known, is the remnant of a large lake, which once, at a much higher level, cover ed a very extensive territory, and, not withstanding the soluble material of its watershed, has been mostly washed out, and that at present it receives only supplies of comparatively pure water. The crystallization of salt around its shore is profuse, while the lake is still contract. ing, of course, temporarily only, until the evaporation has become equal to the supply.

With such facts before us we can easily foresee what the ultimate, unavoidable results will be, when the lower basins of the deserts of Sahara have been filled with ocean water by the contemplated channel to the Mediterranean. The evaporation being excessively rapid in this arid and rainless region, it will go on at an enormous rate as soon as the depression is filled to almost the ocean level, which, however, it will never reach for reason of the evaporation; this will cause the ocean water to flow continually through the channel to replace the water removed. The result will be a lake of which the saltness will continually increase and in a few decades reach a point of saturation, when crystallization along its shores will begin forming a crest of salt around its whole extent.

This belt will rapidly increase in width, so that in a few centuries the original lake will have contracted to its deepest portions, while at last it will disappear, eaving in place an immense deposit of deposits from which at present rock salt al sources. In fact, the experiment to transform the Sahara desert into a lake will be the construction of an enormous salt-pan, which may lead to a perceptible reduction of the salt contained in the ocean.

It has been argued that this evaporation would change the climate of the surroundings and bring rain into thus far rainless ocalities. This is undoubtedly so, but the amount of rain thus obtained would never equal the evaporation, and, being insufficient, it would only retard, but not prevent the ultimate result described, of a lake in the torrid zone, chiefly supplied with sea water.

Whether the change of the sandy desert of Sahara into a salt desert in desirable is a question which I leave to others to solve. For my part, I do not think that posterity would bless us for such a legacy.

The Secret of Living Long

A correspondent of the Voltaire recently had an interview with M. Chevreul, the famous French chemist, whose ninety-ninth birth has just been celebrated by the Academy of Science. After thanking the journalist for all his good wishes, the old man proceeded to tell him the ecret of living long. "I have never been pessimist," said he, "and I have cautiously kept myself from being too much of an optimist. If I had not worked hard I would have died long ago. One thing above all I have remarked. The older I grow the better mankind seems to have become. I have seen the reign of terror. I was then seven years old. Such a thing will never be reproduced in this world. To-day we have more need of universal peace than of foolish reprisals. Times

are more gentle and life is better. journalist, "you will appear even better

than you do to-day." "Pshaw," replied the venerable savant, let us not trouble ourselves about tomorrow. Let us enjoy the present. I had a model of a wife, the mother of a most exemplary family. She has left me a posterity that I love and by whom I am loved. Why, one of my little great granddaughters-she is three years old-salutes the bust of her own great-grandfather every morning, Another of them, quite a learned lady of nine years, wrote this to me the other day: 'My dear papa, I'm tired of the country. My sister Marie likes housekeeping: I don't. I like to read. I want to be a librarian when I grow up. They call me Miss Blue Stocking, and that vexes me.' The old man laughed. Why, my dear sir," he continued, "I am made young again by just such letters as that. Moreover, I have always put in practice the old adage: 'Seek and you shall find.' I have sought and I have always found something at the domestic

fireside as well as in the laboratory. In Place of Soap.

A large part of the mahogany brought 10 this city from Mexican and Central American ports is landed at the piers near the foot of East Seventh and near East Eighth streets. It is brought in schooners that are broad of beam and of light draught, so as to get into the shoal harbors where the wood is obtained. A sailor was scrubbing a big woolen shirt on the deck of one of these schooners yesterday. The garment was stretched out flat. The man poured some fresh water over it from a bucket, and then picked up what looked like a handful of weed roots, and rubbed them over it. A strong lather appeared at once, and, picking up a brush, the man rubbed away vigorously.

"Where is soap like that made?" he was asked, when he stopped to put on more water.

"Them's roots. They grow somewheres in Mexico. The Dagos and Greasers gather 'em. They're better's oap, which draws the shirts up so's they hang over the lee gun'ale of yer trousers, and them roots don't."

"The roots come from a singular shrub," said the captain. "It grows on the prairies of Mexico. It has a very pithy trunk, with a big head of stiff leaves two and a half feet long, each ending in a long thorn. The leaves are a dark green, and in the centre blooms 3 beautiful white thower. The leaves are used to make hats and a coarse sort of cordage by the natives. When the stalk dries, the leaves will burn up like a flash of powder. The cell the stalk of the st of powder. They call the plant lechu-guilla down there, but it is commonly known as soap weed among English apeaking people who are acquainted with it."—New York Sun.

A MISTAKE.

4. Has any one engaged this seat?" I asked her as she sat alone. Her auswer came as low and sweet And pure as some fair angel's tone. The August sky slept in her eyes, Her hair was amber Peris sip: While roses caught between her sighs' :l : to wine upon her lip

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There scated closely by her side, I pondered on my loneliness, Why should she rot become my bride, My sad and empty life to bless? So fair as she must surely stir, Beneath the power of love divine; And why not then make love to her, Arouse her love and call her mine?

I'll never know just what I said. My brain was chaos, fairly wild; she started, blushed and drooped her head, And as I finished faintly smiled. "I thought you asked about the seat." She said, her color mounting high, "And so I only can repeat, The seat is disengaged-not I!" -Drake's Traveler's Magazine

Train Talk.

An old colored man plies his trade of hoof-blacking at a stand in the Union 50 yards of factory goods, paying 75 cents Depot at Columbus. He is one of those bright-looking old chaps that everybody better piece that day for 8 cents per yard. likes to talk to. "Well, pap," inquired one of his cus-

tomers a few days ago, "you are for Blaine, ain't you?" "Dunno 'bout that, sah. Who's yo

"Oh. I'm a Blaine man every day in the

"So'm I, boss. Blaine am de man. My two sons an' my son-in-law's fo' Cleveland. but I'll bring 'em ovah-I'll fix 'em. Nevah yo' feah."

The customer was well pleased, both with the old man's work and his words, and gave him a quarter. "Did I hear you say you were for Cleve.

"G'way. What's an ole man like me got to do with politics?" Well, you ought to vote for Cleveland, Blaine's a fraud. Why didn't he go

land?" inquired the next customer.

to the war?" "Jus what I was tellin' dat odder gemman. My two sons and my son-in-law's fo' Blaine, but I'm talking 'em ovah—I'll fetch em. No Blaine in mine, sah."

The Democrat was so well pleased that he, too, dropped a quarter into the old man's hand. The next customer was a Prohibitionist.

After learning this fact the old darky was for St. John, and was loud in his boasts as to what he was going to do with his sons and son in-law. His reward was 12 cents. The fourth man to occupy the chair

appened to be for Butler. After ascertaining this by his usual non-committal caution, the old sinner came out for the People's party and repeated his flexible story about his sons and son-in-law. Reward, 15 cents. 'See here, you black rascal," exclaim

ed a bystander who had overheard the conversation, "what do you mean by talking like this? You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Nevah you min', boss. Dis hyah son know what he's about-res' yo' min' easy on dat. I shines fo' all, I does."-Chicago

Jonathan Edwards.

The fame of Stockbridge rests largely upon three great names, of which the first is that of Jonathan Edwards, writes a correspondent to the Pittsburg Dispatch. Here is the house in which that wonderful preacher and philosopher used to pray and read and write and fight hand to hand with the devil. Here is the very table at which he sat, and on it are ink stains from the very old ink horn into which he so often dipped his pen.

ere is the very chair in which Edwards often sat; perhaps the very one in which he was seated when a young man called upon him to ask his daughter's hand in marriage. "You can't have her," said the preacher. "But I love her." "No matter, you can't have her. "But she loves me too." "I say you can't have her." "But I am well off and can support her." "You can't have her, I tell you." "Why not, Mr. Edwards? What have you against me?" "Noth-"Well, then, why can't I have Emily?" "Because I think you are a pretty decent sort of a young man; too good for her." "What? Mr. Edwards, what in the world do you mean?" "She's got a wicked temper, and you wouldn't e happy with her." But I thought that she was a Christian?" "So she is, young man; so she is. But before you have lived as long as I have you'll find out that there are some people in this world that the grace of God may get along

with but you can't." On another occasion a graceless wag hought to have some sport at Edwards' expense, and so he asked him, in the presence of a group of idlers: " Mr. Edwards, doesn't the Bible say in one place to an wers a fool according to his own folly?" Yes." "And doesn't it say somewhere else not to answer him according to his folly?" "Yes." "Well, then, which are you to do? How are you to answer a fool?" "The way I'm going to answer you," roared the preacher, and swung up the log which he carried as a walking stick so truculently that the discomfitted scoffer only saved his pate from being cracked by a most precipitate flight.

"Mr. Edwards," another daring wight asked one day, "the Bible speaks of the keys of hell. Do you suppose there really are such things?" "Yes." "Where are they?" "In the locks of the doors of hell." "What do they leave them sticking in the locks for?" "To keep souls as small as yours from crawling out through the keyhole."

In a neighboring village in Edwards' during a revival season came a notorious camp and practiced backslider, with anctimonious snivel saying: "Doctor, I realize that I am indeed the chief of sinrealize that I am indeed the chief of sin-hers." 'Glad to hear it; your neighbors realized it long ago." 'I feel that I want advation." 'Guess you need it about as much as any one." 'And I feel." continu-d the hypocritical patient, "that I am willing to do anything God requires me. I would willingly even be damned for his glory." 'Well," said the preacher. 'I do not think there is any one that knows His glory." "Well," said the preacher. I do not think there is any one that knows you who would have the slightest objection to that!" He Backed Out.

ing a day or two ago, feeling very poor-After looking over some of the goods, his wife decided upon several things that she economical. You know wheat brings but board. Can you get the money for me?" 75 or 80 cents per bushel; you can't buy much." Then the merchant put in a word or two that astonished nearly every one who heard him: "See here, Mr. Farmer, I'li tell you what I'll do. You bring me 100 or 200 bushels of wheat, if you like, and I will give you \$3 for every bushel of it, providing you will take your pay out of this store in goods at the same prices that you paid when wheat was worth \$3 per bushel." At first our farmer said he would do it, but afterward reflected a little. Finally he pulled a book out of his pocket on which was a record. On a certain day he came to Ann Arbor and sold 600 bushels of wheat for \$3 per bushel, and on that very same day he came into that very same store and bought per yard for it. His wife had bought a He looked still further and found nearly everything that the merchant sold in almost the same proportion, from 5 to 10 times cheaper than when wheat was bringing \$3 per bushel, while the reduction in that product was but a little over twothirds. The farmer could hardly believe his eyes, but he had it on his own book in black and white, and was forced to do so. He backed out of his bargain, and the merchant will not get his wheat. This is a true story. It happened in Ann Arbor, and the writer of this will bear witness to it. This merchant will make the same offer to any other person who wants it .- Ann Arbor Courier.

Did She Pop the Question?

"Pa," said Samantha to Deacon Bodkın, "ma says, ask you to tell us how you climbed the post." "Go away, now, gals, and don't bother

me; I'm busy," said the deacon. "Oh, please do tell us," chorused both

girls. . "Wall, to get rid on ve. I'll tell ve. It was afore we was married an' a lot o' us young fellows lived in a boarding-house together. I was a courtin' ver ma, then, an' all the rest was a-courtin'. Yer ma lived out ter Milton, and there wasn't any way to get there then but walk.

"We fellers had an understandin' that as we all went off courtin' Sunday and Thursday nights, the one that got home last must stand treat for the crowd. Now, my room-mate he would allers get in fust, somehow or other. He had to walk five miles to see his gal, but he was allers in bed when I got in; so he never had to which they were to receive 25 cents. They treat. I couldn't understand it. Somehome, and watched for him, but he allers was found in bed. At last I told him I would give him \$1 if he would tell me how he managed it, for I most allers had to stand treat."

" Of course you did!" said both girls. "Wall, he finally showed me how he climbed up by the corner post of the piazzey, an' got in the winder, while we were watching for him below.

"That night was Thursday night, an I went to Milton as usual. I wore a bran new brown surtout. I got back a little late, an' slipped round to the piazzey an' climbed up. I thought the post was mighty slippery, but I jest put in an' got up an' got to bed.

"The next mornin' ef I didn't have the darndest lookin' suit of clothes you ever in case we can't settle.—New York Sun. see. They'd been a paintin' the house, an' I didn't know it, for I didn't go hum o sipper, but went out to Milton sirly to take supper with your ma. New surtout an' all was covered from top to toe with paint.

"Your ma, when I told her about it. she savs:

" 'Hezekiah, I think you need somebody to take keer of you.'

"'Ah' says I, 'Hepzibah, spozen you

"An' your ma sticks to it that she didn' mean nothin' by it, an' that she didn't pop the question to me."

"Of course she did," cried the girls: "and how lucky it was for us that she

How Working Girls Are Cheated. "I want to get my money, madam. Can

you help me?" The benevolent looking lady sitting behind the desk in the office of the working women's protective union looked up from her books at the young woman who had addressed her. The latter was a dark hard work and sorrow. She spoke with a slight foreign accent.

"I was told that you might get the money due me from my employer, and hours before the experiments it remained came here to see you."

"Who is your employer?" asked Mrs. Ferrer, the superintendent. The young woman named a fashionable

Fifth Avenue dresss-maker. "Oh! you are not the first one who has not received her money from that madam,' said the superintendent. "Tell me the

circumstances, and who are you?" "Shall I tell you how I came to work for her?"

"Yes." England. I had always had a good home with him. A few months ago my brother who lives on Long Island, and who left ed up before he can do himself justice. the old country when I was a little girl, The initial velocity of the last bullet was asked me to keep house for him. I came, me a similarly grim divine, to whom but found him much different from what I had expected. I wont tell you all; but I day." could not live there so one night I ran away and the next day came to the city to earn my living and enough money to take me back to England. I speak both French and German as well as my father's native tongue, and English, but I could find The process, in reality, is instantaneous. nothing to do. I had spent all my money, and was almost in despair when went to see the madame in Fifth

Avenue in answer to an advertisement,

weeks. She paid me a little at times, but erate it, it expands, and the bullet is pro- to be nothin' at all, an' then I'll be just like A farmer and his wife stepped into one this week she owed me in all, \$38.39, and of our merchants' stores to do some trad- I told her I wanted it. It would pay my board and passage to England. But she said she could not pay me all of it, for I spoiled some of her work. But I know I wanted, when her husband remarked: have not. I haven't any money left, and 'Now, see here, Mary, you must be very shall have no place to go unless I pay my

"We will try," said the superintendent, and she filled out a blank and despatched the following to the fashionable madam:-A complaint against you has been left at this office by Maria Agatha Toquieri who alleges that you owe her \$38.39, which she is unable to collect. If there is any just cause why she should not receive this money you will please make it personally known to us within three days, or else we shall be obliged to assume that your silence is an admission of the debt, and to place the matter before the court for col-Yours respectfully, M. W. FERRIER, Supt.

A week later the same dark eyed Miss Toquirei came into Mrs Ferrier's office, and that lady said as she handed her some bills, silver and a quantity of nickels-as though the madam's drawer had been scooped dry-"I've got it, you see. The madam sent it around when she found that her case was going to court."

Miss Toquieri smiled, took the money gratefully, went out of the office, and is now in England. "I presume we have collected \$500

from this dressmaker which the girls would never have got, but which thev could ill afford to lose," said Mrs. Cregg, the assistant superintendent, to a reporter-'This madam makes as fashionable dresses as any made in New York. She has business all over the country. She imports largely, and goes to Europe every

"Are there many dressmakers who thus defraud their help?"

"Yes, indeed. Our books show the names of many such dressmakers, and it is sometimes difficult to get anything from them. We can put a man in jail for 15 days for refusing to pay an honest debt, but we can't a woman, and the women often defy us.

"What are the average wages paid these working girls?"

"Good dress finishers get from \$8 to \$12 week. The great army of seamstresses don't average much over \$5 a week, and neither are sure of work except during the spring and fall seasons. Few of them earn enough to carry them through the dull season. How can they? Six girls came in here one afternoon, and all reported similar cases to us. They were out of work and had the morning before answered an advertisement from a necktie factory. You see advertisements frequently, such as "Wanted 50 girls on neckties." Well, this place was beseiged with unemployed, destitute girls in response and each got materials to make a dozen neckties, for

took the work home, and it took about all times we felt sartin that he hadn't got day to make a dozen well. Then they carried the ties to the store, and the proprietor looked them over, said they were spoiled, and would not pay them. They went away, and he had dozens of neckties which had not cost him a cent to make. That was his game. We wrote our usual communication to that man, and he an. swered us very defiantly and roughly. We should have sued in each case for the 25 cents if it cost \$25, but the girls would not press the claim, thinking it looked silly. They all have a bit of pride. There are plenty of just such houses who make these poverty stricken women trying to earn their subsistence, their victims. But we generally bring them to terms. Our

> Mr. Keely Explains the Method by Which His Inter-Atomic Ether Produced.

strong point is the law. John H. Parsons,

our attorney, pushes the case right through

John W. Keely, the inventor of the Keely terviewers for four years, has explained at length the wonderful experiments with his new motor gun which were made at Sandy Hook on Saturday at the expense of the Government.

"Stripping the process of all technical terms," said the inventor, "the motor gun is simply this: I take water and air, two mediums of different specific gravity, and produce from them, by generations on effect, under vibrations, that liberates from the air and water an inter-atomic ether. The enormity of this ether is

boundless and can hardly be comprehended. The specific gravity of the ether is about four times lighter than that of hydrogen gas, the lightest gas so far discovered. The gun Lused at Sandy Hook was a breech-loading rifle weighing 500 pounds. It was specially constructed for eyed, dark haired woman but little past 20 me. It was four feet long and had a fouryears of age, with a frank, delicately inch bore. On Wednesday last I charged formed face, showing slight traces of my tube, a five gallon reservoir of wrought

iron 14 inches thick, with etheric vapor. Then I boxed it up, and did not even test it, so certain was I of its power. For three untouched in my shop. The process of charging it consumed less than four seconds of time. You could not guess how much material was used in making the vapor (and the inventor smiled) to project twenty leaden bullets, each weighing nearly five ounces, at a velocity of over 500 feet a second. There was required six drops of water and about a pint of air. From this combination I derived sufficient force to fire 250 bullets of the weight of those used, and the most curious thing "My name is Maria Agatha Toquieri about it all is that I found at the end of My father is an Italian artist and lives in my experiments that I had increased the power in my tube, instead of diminishing it, just as the racehorse needs to be warmmore than that of the first one. I can

> "Have you ever estimated the power of your inter-atomic ether?" was asked.

take the same tube and operate it another

"I have produced frequently," was the answer, "a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch in a quarter of a second. I have succeeded in making a vacuum of thirty-one pounds pressure. The steel coil attached to the gun increases the intensity of the vibrations fifteenfold. After the majah. and hired out to her as a finisher at \$10 a the ether is introduced into the weapon

pelled out with great force-four times as | you." great, as I told you, as that of gunpowder. I have succeeded in generating a pressure of 56,000 pounds to the inch, and I have torn a Shaw guage to pieces under the immense pressure. I have propelled a a lead bullet through a four-inch plank of wood. In this instance, after passsing through the wood, so great was the force of its progress it flattened itself out the size of a plate."

VARIETIES.

HE DIDN'T NEED IT .- A guest at a country hotel, after vainly trying to sleep, summone

the negro waiter and said: "Look here, what the deuce am I going to do about these musquitoes? They are about to

"Sorry, boss, dat we had ter put yer in dis room, but it couldn't be helped." "That's all right. No doubt the intentions of the establishment are good, but, confound

eat me up."

it, you don't want me to be eaten up alive, do "Oh, no, sah; doan wush ter harm yer." "Well, why don't you give me a mosquito bar? You've given one to that man," point-

ing to a bed at the opposite end of the room. 'Yas, sah." "Why, then, can't I have one?"

"'Case dar's only 'lowed ter each room; but I'll take de one frum de gentleman, sah, an' gin it ter yer." "I don't want you to do that. He will com-

"Oh, no, sah. He doan need it."

" Why ?" "'Case he's dead, sah."

\$10 coat for \$5."

HIS MISTAKE .- "Say, Moses," said a customer to a retail clothier, "what is this story

heard about you?" "Vot sthory ish dot sthory?" "Why, a friend of mine told me the other day that you made a mistake and sold him a

"How ish dot?" "I don't know. He said he saw the figure on your ticket and that your boy sold it to

"Vell, vell, vot a schmart poy dot Chonn ish. Yoost like his fodder. I tole dot poy he coot have all vot he make ofer two dollars apiece on a chob lot off last chear's goats, und dot ish der vay he peats his ole fodder unt fixes der trade. He marks dose goats up, und den yoost like a innochent leedle sheep, he don't see der price, und der gushtomer dinks vot schmart veller he ish to beat a poor leedle poy in der sthore. Dot Chonnie will coom oud or der high side off der pile unt be a gredit to his fodder."

THE clock on the mantle tolled one a. m and a little past and still the Knight lingered trying to think of something to say, although t was painfully evident that the Baron's daughter was too sleepy for anything. "Lam afraid," he said at last, "that I a like an auger."

"Wherefore, Sir Knight?" yawning with that high-bred courtesy appertaining to the upper classes.

"Because I bore you!" he said, smilin prondly at his right good wit. "Ah, no," she said; "you remind me of an old flint-lock musket."

"Spoken like a soldier's daughter," quoth ne: " and as to how?" "Takes you so long to go off?" she said

At 1:15 a. m. the portcullis fell with a clang the drawbridge was raised and the castl slept.

"On!" cried Miss Highup to the widow Jackson, "just see that great tall man. Ain't "Yes," replied the widow, "but he can'

help it." "I know that, but I hate those long men Don't you like a short man much better?" "I don't believe I do, when I come to think

about it." "Gracious me! I think they are charming Why don't you like them!" "Well, because during the life of my hus-

band—say about fifteen years—he was always short, and the way I had to skimp along, make over clothes, warm over victuals, and catch up every end, made me vow I'd never have any regard for a short man again, even if I motor, who has denied himself to all in had to wear my widow's weeds into the Kingdom Come."

> Jones-"I tell you what it is, there's noth ing like having a highly-educated wife." "I am a great admirer of cultivated wome myself, and hope when I marry I will get

"Take no other, my friend; take no other. You don't know how much unpleasantness I have escaped on account of my wife's accom plishments."

"I do not quite catch your drift." "Well, you see, the first time she welcomed me with a curtain lecture I whispered to her

that the servants might overhear. So ever since that she has always done her scolding in "A good idea, certainly, but how does that

relieve you?" "I don't understand the language."

THERE were some fresh rolls on the table s the boarding-house of the Widow Flapjack Gilhooly took one and broke it open .. "Well," said he, drawing a deep breath

the longer I live, the more I find out." "What new discovery have you made now?" asked Mrs. Flapjack, nervously.

"The rolls are new, are they not?" "Certainly they are."

"Then I have made a. discovery. Did you know, Mrs. Flapjack, that the cockroach had talent for theatricals?" "No, indeed, I did not. You are so funny

this morning." "I am not joking a bit. Here is a cockroach that has put in an appearance in an entirely new role," and he held the insect up for the inspection of the boarders.

WESTERN Girl at a fancy ball)-"How can ne treat me so?" Brother-"Who, Alphonso?" " Yes."

"What has he done?" "Why, as he is editor of the Daily Bugle, I nought to please him by coming as 'The Press' in a costume full of newspaper sym

ools, but he has avoided me right along.' "Oh! perhaps he did not recognize you. ?" "Yes he did, and the moment he saw me he stole away from me." "Stole from you?"

" Yes." "Ah! I see he mistook you for one of his exchanges."

"SAY, bub, what are you going to be when you grow up?" asked one of Washington's hotel " majahs" of a newsboy. "What um goin' to be when I grow up!"

"Yes-what profession do you propose to adopt? What are you going to be!" continued "Well, Cunnell," retorted the kid, sliding

And he skipped as the majah shied his cane

"WHAT are you crying for, little boy?" asked the kind hearted gentleman from the country who reads the newspapers. "I have lost my money, sir" sobbed the child.

"Where did you lose it, my little man?".

stock did you drop it in?"

"I dropped it in Wall Street, sir." "Great heavens! Are even children drawn into the great gambling maelstrom? What

"I dropped it down a cellar grating, sir."

Chaff.

When a clock is wound up, it goes. When a firm is wound up it stops. Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though he is the first in pity, he ast in help.

The present style of ladies dresses is so complicated that a guide-book is necessary to each the owner where to find the pocket. 'Ligion sorter 'pens on sarcumstances. I doan b'lebe dat er hongry man ken sen' up ze putty er prayer ez de man which had er good

American home-made pie now appears on the bill of fare in London hotels. Perhaps this is the cause of the gloomy attitude of the Eng-lish toward foreign nations.

Storekeeper—Stockings, miss? Yes, miss. What number, miss, do you——. Matter-of-fact young lady—Why, two, of course! Do you think live got a wooden leg."

At breakfast. The new waiter addresses his mistress: "Will Madame take hash?" "No, thanks." The waiter, with the most gracious air in the world, "Well, I will not insist." How funny things work round! Sin brought clothes into the world, and if it were not for sin nobody would go to church, for had it not been for sin there would be no clothes to show

"Do you see that dog?" asked the dirty faced man. "Well, sir, that animal saved my life once." "Did he?" repiled Fogg. "Don't blame him. He probably didn't know any better.'

"How are you getting along?" asked an old judge of a young lawyer. "Very well, thank you," was the reply. "I got my first case to-day." "Indeed! and what was it?" "A

A little girl was visiting in the country, and for the first time witnessed the operation of milking. Watching the proceeding intently for a while, she inspected the cow minutely, and then launched the poser: "Where do they part it in a put it in?" "Waiter, didn't I tell you to give me a piece of melon off the ice?" "Yaas, sah, you did, sah." "Well, this piece is as warm as a tin roof." "Yaas, sah. Dat's 'cause hit's off de ice, sah. Dey's allus wa'm when dey' off de ice, sah."

A celebrated composer wrote to his friend requesting the pleasure of his company "to luncheon; key of G." His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly, and came to the composer's house uncheon at one sharp.

"Everybody must grow old, you know, my dear madame," said a physician to a lady who evidently looked upon the remark as a personal one, for she promptly replied: "Not everybody, doctor; a great many of your patients will never grow old."

A young Burlingtonian is dreadfully anxious A young burning comains drawfathing anxious over the result of the campaign. He and his girl have made the following agreement: "If Blaine is elected he is to marry the girl; if Cleveland is elected, the girl is to marry him; if neither of them get it, they are to marry each other.

It was the second week of their honeymoo She floated over to the plano, raised the cover, and softly swept her fingers over the keys. Gently, but firmly, he withdrew the lily hand from the ivories, and shutting down the cover, said: "Darling, let this holy time be one of unalloyed happiness." "No," said an old lady, "I am not one to

talk agin my neighbors, or say anything behind their backs. Now, there is Mrs. Brown, ning their backs. Now, there is Mrs. Brown, she who lives over in the corner house. I may not like her very well, still there's no reason why 1 should run her down. But I do feel miserably sorry for poor Mr. Brown and the children."

Adeltaa Patti recently appeared at a Welsh concert with a boquet among which were den drobrium formosum giganteum, odonotoglossum roezilli, a new yellow oncidium, and the sweet scented pilumna fragrans. This may be the way the Welsh reporter took it down, but we are inclined to think the forms were pied before they went to press. At a sewing circle all the women were talking, and some of the subjects got hopelessly confused. For instance, the subject of crickets and church choirs. "I never heard such a horrid noise as they made last Sunday," said

one woman, referring to the choir. "Nor I, either," said another, thinking she referred to the fall crickets, "they say they make that noise with their hind legs." noise with their hind legs."

Mr. B. P. Shillaber, in hischaracteristic way, relates that when old Jerry Noble, of Portsmouth, N. H., was once on the witness stand, he spoke so largely and at the same time so vaguely about the extent of the world he had see n, that the judge remarked: "Mr. Noble, you have traveled much?" "Yes, sir," said Jerry, "I have traveled a great deal, but principally in Rockingham County."

In gathering wild flowers, autumn leaves, or picnicing in the woods, we are more or less exposed to danger from poisoning by ivy or other wild vines and shrubs. The poison is under certain circumstances readily absorbed by the blood, and painful swellings or eruptions are caused. Such affections Hood's Sar saparilla readily cures, as it expels all impurities from the blood. Even in cases of poisoning by Paris green, Hood's Sarsaparilla has been remarkably successful. It should be kept constantly in the house for all blood disorders. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all

druggists. 100 Doses \$1. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIDE

from the intense pain caused by Rheuma-tism and Neuralgia, they are very dangerous diseases, frequently causing death. It's strange that until lately medical science has been un-able to discover a remedy that is safe in its ac-tion and sure in its cure. Remedies have here-tofore been discovered, but so dangerous are they, that unless carefully administered, they are more deadly than the disease. It is because

Mr. M. M. Tilton, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Have witnessed marvelous effects produced by ATHLOPHOROS, particularly in one severe case of Rheumatism of 15 years standing, where feet and hands were much distorted—patient after taking two bottles was entirely relieved from pain. Have used it in my own family with entire success."

Geo. A. Crandale, 2d and Walnut Sts Des Moines, Ia., writes: 68 MOINES, I.S., WIIGES: "ATHLOPHOROS has astonished me with its wonderful power. I have used two bottles for Inflammatory Rheumatism, and find it the best investment I ever made. I am now after one weeks' time able to attend to my business and am entirely free from pain or swelling."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your drug-gist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

week. I have been working there several to hold the projectile, the vibrations lib- off toward the curb-stone; "I don't propose 112 WALL ST, NEW YORK

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements we have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine

representation of the machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel which holt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-

chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle. The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds reatly to the value of this machine.

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Law-

less, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not inter-fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as the most desirable for family use.

being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One cut, and include the following attachments, &c. Une Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satis-

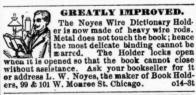
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faction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER. 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

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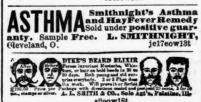


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WANTED.—Men making less tuan \$30 a week address us with stamp. We guarantee the biggest chance to make money on small capital, with ut previous experience, anywhere in the country. Detroit Art Pub Co., 54 Bates St. Detroit

M ORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 18th day of March, 1884, made and executed by Hugh McCarrow, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Robert Robinson, of the same place, and on the 18th day of March, 1884, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said County of Wayne in liber 185 of mortgages, on page 192, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Robert Robinson to Elizabeth Hayes, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, by assignment bearing date the 18th day of August, A. D., 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Wayne on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1884, in liber 23 of assignments of mortgages, on page 198, and the same is now owned by said Elizabeth Hayes. The description of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage is as follows: Lot numbered one hundred and sixty-nine (189) of Baxter's Subdivision of out lot one (1), block fifty-four (54) private claim number six hundred and number six hundred and number six hundred and number six hundred and price 1890 of the Loseph is as follows: Lot numbered one hundred and sixty-nine (169) of Baxter's Subdivision of out lot one (1), block fifty-four (54) private claim number six hundred and nine (699) of the Joseph Campau farm, in the said city of Detreit, according to the registered plat of lots 52 and 54 private claim 699 Hamtramck, dated February 24th 1875, in book three of Plats, Wayne County Records, on page 83; there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of seven dollars. No proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on the said mortgage, or any part thereof: now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, t shall on the thirteenth day of January, 1885, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the said City of Detroit (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayna is held) sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor the promises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on the said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale allowed by law and an attorney fee as provided fer in said mortgage. in said mortgage.

Dated Detroit, October 6 h, 1884.

ELIZABETH HAYES,
G. X. M. COLLIER,
Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy three dollars and forty cents (\$273.40), and no suiter proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secure d by said mertgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1884, at 120 clock noon, there will be sold at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the said County of Wayne is held) at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (½) of the southeast quarter (½) of section it irty-one ast.

DETROIT, August 7th, 1884.

east.
DETROIT, August 7th, 1884.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee,
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Court of Detroit. In Chancery.

Wilhelmine Garnscharowsky, Complainant, vs. Gustave Garnscharowsky, Defendant. At a session of the said Court held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, August 30th, 1884. Present, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of said Wilhelmine Garnscharowsky, the complainant in the above entitled cause, that the present residence and whereabouts of the said defendant is not known to said complainant, and on motion of William Look, solicitor and of counsel for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause within five (5) months from the date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, 19-7



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(Continued from first page)

of the article to all the members. Let salt, mill feed, oil meal, phosphates, plaster and many other articles, be bought by some member of the society, at such reduced rates as most dealers are glad to make. Then let some time be spent in friendly and neighborly talk upon the business of the farm. Stick together, and good mus t result. A little more sociability, and a greater degree of confidence in each other will aid greatly in augmenting the pleasure and profit of our busi-

The second remedy, viz.: the use of mechanics' tools upon the farm, must also be taken with conditions. The unskilled hand will not always develop the plan in the mind, so that disappointment results. In other words, the man is "asha med of his job. I made a pair of bobs once, and thought I had done pretty well, but a mechanic told me it was a pity to spoil so much good timber," and I concluded he was about right. Much, no doubt, may be done with a few suitable tools, and a fair amount of skill; but don't undertake too much, and do only what can be done well. A few good mechanics' tools should be kept upon every farm, and farmers and their sons become familiar with their use. Then, with an assortment of timber kept sheltered for the purpose, rainy days and odd times may be used to manifest advantage. The kind of tools and class of work may be the subject of a future J. E. DAY.

ONE of the happiest men in Detroit is N. E. Springsteen, Passenger Agent of the Erie R. R. He has always been noted for having a horse that was just fast enough to get to the wire a little behind the other horses in a race. But this is all changed now. Springsteen has raised a very fine two-year-old colt, and last week he made a pilgrimage to the Farmington Fair, to see what was going on. He took his colt Hunter Savage with him, and by way of amusement, entered him in a race for three year-olds. The result was that he got away with the race in two straight heats. It is not necessary to say that he was as much surprised at the outcome as the owners of the other horses. This is why he smiles.

eterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Stone and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Masy," etc. Professional advice through the col-umass of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farkman. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symphoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted is. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Is it Gleet or Glanders?

Mason, Oct. 4, '84. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—In my letter of August 25th
I gave all of the symptoms manifest in
my horse, that I could detect. And in
your answer in the FARMER of Sept. 2nd. you prescribe for him, saying, "If in two weeks no improvement is noticed, write again, giving a careful description of symptoms." Now I say in my letter of Sept. 20th, that I have given him the prescription, and no perceptible change in the symptoms occurs. Now what more can I say? The nasal discharge is all the symptom that I can detect. He is in every way well except the discharge, which is sometimes slight, and at times more profuse. I never can detect any odor

Answer .- It is not our intention to give offence to subscribers asking veterinary advice through this department, but to give such directions as will be to their interest, in prescribing for their sick animals. When symptoms are so in definitely given as in this case; though it may be no fault in the writer; it is puzpling to us, and impossible to diagnose the case satisfactorily to our patrons or ourself. When we requested you "if no improvement was noticed in two weeks, to write again, giving a careful description of symptoms," we did so under the impression that your first descripzion was given in a hasty manner, supposing the discharge would of itself be sufficient to enable us to make a correct diagnosis; and that our request would prompt you to a more careful examination of the animal, or to get some one of more experience in diseased animals than yourself to do so. Your letter did not justify us in attempting a diagnosis in the first place, hence our request. The symptoms, briefly given, would apply to chronic glanders as well as to gleet. In both affections, when chronic, the animal usually is in good condition, and will do its work as well as a perfectly sound animal. We would advise you to have the animal examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, and be governed by his decision.

Bronchitis in a Young Steer.

Овитемо, Ост. 6, 1884. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have an eight-months-old steer calf which has been troubled for a month past with a cough accompanied with a dis-charge of mucus of a greenish color from the nose, and a rattling in the head and throat. He will at times run his tongue out as if overcome by heat. His eyes look dull, are swelled, and sometimes discharge a watery substance. His feed during the runmer has been milk, mixed with mill feed, and he has run in good clover pas-ture. About a month ago he refused to drink the milk, and would lie down in the shade. He drinks water now and eats little grass; sometimes he discharges froth from the mouth; he is losing flesh very rapidly. I have four more running in the same lot with him which are all right; ey have all been fed alike. Please in me what I can do for him.

Answer.-From your description we are inclined to believe the trouble with your young steer is chronic bronchitis, probably of hereditary origin, but this we have no means of determining. Treatment: Apply strong mustard mixed with equal parts of spirits of hartshorn and water, made into a paste, and applied along the neck, over the windpipe, and to the sides. Give internally Bovine Panacea from box

No. 1 as directed: Nos. 1 and 2 are in the same package. If there is much fever give No. 2 alternately with No. 1. Please give us the pedigree of the animal; not for publication but that we may possibly trace

The World's Exposition at New Orleans.

To the Colored People of the State of Michigan.

Having been honored by the Hon. B.
K. Bruce, Chief Director, Department of
Colored Exhibits, to be held in the connection with "The World's Exposition,"
at New Orleans, La., as the Commissioner for this State, I feel it my duty to impress upon every public spirited man or
woman in the State the great desire of
the Chief Director to have not only Michigan but every state in the Union represented by the industries of the colored people, at the great Exposition of the World.

sented by the industries of the colored peo-ple, at the great Exposition of the World. And it is certainly the earnest wish of your Commissioner to see our own State as well, if not better represented than any other. I appeal to you as a matter of State pride, not to have it said that the colored people of Michigan are behind in the race of recognized manhood. I am well aware that in numbers we are few, compared to others, but I am also well aware that we have many ingenious persons in the State who can do a great deal to have the State creditably represented if they so desire. To those especially who are capable, I address myself, to show the civilized world what progress we have made in so short a time in our new condition of freedom.

The time is near at hand for the opening of the Exposition, and whatever is to be done must be done quickly, and if you intend to contribute anything go right to work and also induce your neighbor to do likewise.

I would impress upon the minds of all

that the Exposition is not a money making scheme but one to exhibit the industries of the civilized world. With the colored people especially let it be a labor of love, to have a just recognition amongst the in-dustrial nations of the earth.

The Exhibition offers a wide range to

all. It appeals to the ingenuity of man and woman, whether mental or material. It includes Commerce, Industry, Mechanics, Education, Agriculture, Horticulture,

Pisciculture, Science and Art.
It is the desire of the Commissioner that all exhibitors will communicate immedi ately what they intend to exhibit. The freight will be paid on all articles for ex hibition and returned free if not sold.

Al. articles for exhibition must reach

All articles for exhibition must reach New Orleans by November 12, as the Exposition opens December 1.

Read carefully the instructions published by the Detroit Plaindealer and other papers. Also read who is the Assistant Commissioner for your district, who will also furnish all needed information.

I would impress that all correspondence should be to the point, plainly written, with correct address. Send all communications to

S. C. WATSON, 589 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Card from Dr. Dio Lewis.

OFFICE OF DIO LEWIS' MONTHLY, } BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, Oct. 10, '84. }

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have at length gained possession of my monthly magazine—Dio Lewis' Monthly. Hereafter all communications to its editor or publisher, and all business about my books, must be addressed Dio Lewis, Bible House, New

Those who have sent money to others for Dio Lewis' Monthly, or for his books, and have received nothing in return, will please communicate with me at once.

Very respectfully,

SEWING MACHINES GIVEN AWAY.-We are informed that good two-thread sewing machines, taken from private families as part payment for the Willcox & Gibbs Automatic, are being given away by the company to needy and deserving women furnishing satisfactory references. If required to pack or repair, they charge a small sum to cover expenses. Persons desiring further particulars should write way, New York City.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 14, 1834. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 3,218 bbls. against 2,448 the previous week, and 4,949 bbls. for corresponding week last year. Shipments, 7,211 bbls. There has been more business doing the past week, but at a lower range of values. There seems to be a better shipping demand springing up, and millers appear better satisfied with the outlook. Quotations yesterday were as follows

Wheat.-Very little trading was done yester

day; politics rather than business occupied the attention of dealers, and prices dropped some points below Saturday's figures. It was no crite rion of values, however, and a buyer to any amount would probably have to talk higher before getting much property. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 78%c: No. 2 red, 81%c; No. 3 do. 74%c. In futures closing prices were as follows No. 1 white, October, 78%c; November, 79%c; No red, October, 81%c; November, 83%c.

Corn .- Market neg'ected but va'ues moving npward. No. 2 is quoted at 551/4c per bu., and re ected at 52%c. Oats .- Values slightly lower. No. 2 white 29%

230c. No. 2 mixed, 271/2c; light mixed 281/2c.

Barley.—In fair demand at \$1 25/21 35 per cental. Western brings about the same figures and fine Canada is quoted at \$1 60@1 70 per cental The Chicago market is quoted dull at 62c per bu for No. 2. Rye.-No. 2 is quoted at 53@55c per bu., and

rejected at 48c. Feed.—In fair demand. For bran there is a emand for shipping purposes at about \$12 per on. Middling are nominal at about \$13 for coarse

and \$16@17 for fine. Corn-meal .- Quiet and steady at \$22 per ton

for coarse and \$26 for fine.

Buckwheat Flour.—Very quiet and unsetiled. Choice eastern about \$8 per bbl; in bulk bout \$4 per 100 lbs. Butter-Quiet, but with a scarcity of

and table butter, and 24@25c is paid for stock of that description. Creamery is firm at 28@30c. ordinary stock is dull at 15@18c per To. Cheese.-Market steady and firm. Full cream tate ranges at about 12@121/c per lb. Part skims

are selling at 5@7c; Ohio full creams at 111/2@12c. Eggs.—In limited supply, and quoted at 17@18c Honey .- Market dull at 15@16c per lb., the atter price for fine white comb.

Beeswax .- Scarce and firm at 38240c W in Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are

1 40@1 45 per bbl. Potatoes.—Demand limited and 28@32c for car ads is about all that can be realized. Farmers ealize 33@35c per bu, for small lots on the street. Small Fruits.-Grapes in fair supply at 5@6c er 1b. for Concords, and 7@71/6c for Catawbas. ranberries are offering at \$4 25@4 50 per crate. Apples.—The market is poorly supplied with good apples. Choice fruit is quotable at \$1 75 for

fall, and \$1 90@2 00 for winter stock. Pears.-Fine varieties, including Bartletts mlemish Reanties, etc., are firm at \$2 00@2 50 pe bushel, with only a moderate supply; other fruit

a dull at lower rates. Plums.-Scarce and firm at about \$3 50 per oushel for choice blue plums.

Quinces.—Receipts and demand have both im-

proved and the market is well supplied at \$2 per bn., or \$5@6 per bbl. Cabbages .- In fair supply at \$3 00@8 25 per

Poultry.-Live young fowls command 9@10e by the coop; old fowls would be dull at 8c. No ressed poultry is offered. Turkeys, 12c per 1b. Hay.-Baled hay is worth \$12 00@14 00 per ton according to quality.

Clover Seed.—Market quite active; for Octo-

ber delivery sales were made at \$4 85 per bu. and spot at \$4 80@4 85. In Chicago it is quoted at \$4 75@4 85 per bu for spot.

Timothy Seed .- Market quiet at \$1 55@1 60 for choice. Beans .- Quiet at \$1 40@1 45 for picked, and \$1

@1 05 for unpicked.

Provisions.—Barreled perk unchanged; lard higher; smoked meats firm and bacon and shoulders higher; mess beef lower, as is also dried beef; tallow unchanged. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday.—32 loads: Eight at \$14; six at \$14 50; five at \$15; three at \$15 50; two at \$13 50 and \$13; one at \$17, \$16 50, \$14 75. \$13 75, \$12 50 and \$13; one at \$17, \$16 50, \$14 75. \$13 75, \$12 50 and \$11.

Tuesday.—44 loads: Fifteen at \$11; six at \$15; five at \$15 60; four at \$14 50; three at \$16, \$13 and \$12; one at \$17, \$12 50, \$11, \$9 50 and \$9.

Wednesday.—31 loads: Nine at \$15 is eight at \$16 and \$14; five at \$13; two at \$15 5, eight at \$16 and \$14; five at \$13; two at \$14 50, \$13 50 and \$9; one at \$17, \$16 50 and \$14 75.

Friday.—39 loads: Nine at \$15 and \$14; seven at \$13; five at \$15; four at \$16; one at \$16 50; \$15 50, \$12, \$11 50 and \$10.

Saturday.—39 loads: Ten at \$16; eight at \$15; four at \$14; three at \$13; two at \$16 50; one at \$17, \$15 50, \$14 50, \$13 50, \$10 50 and \$10. the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Sept.

CHICAGO. -Cattle, receipts 12,000; shipmer 3,000; best fat steers firm; all others 15@30 cents per hundred lower. Hogs, receipts 20,000; shipments 5,500; market dull and weak; with prices 10@15 cents per hundred lower.

BUFFALO .- Cattle, receipts 1,300; demand fair and prices higher for good grades; common cattle steady at unchanged prices. Sheep, receipts 8,000; market opened active; closed dull and lower. Hogs, receipts 8,500; demand active at the opening; closed dull and lower; twenty car

> At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 11, 1884

	The following were to	16	receipts	at these	yard
			Cattle.	Sheep.	Hog.
	Ann Arbor			127 /	11
	Belding			96	€
	Brighton			90	8
	Charlotte				12
	Chelsea		. 3		4
	Caro				
	Columbiaville		. 30		
,	Dexter			17	11
d	D., G. & M. R		. 46	533	10
0	Eagle				9
v	Fowerville			144	
-	Grass Lake				6
1	Grand Ledge		. 38	57	2
1	Howell		41	41	20
	Laingsburg			93	8
	Lansing			108	
7	Lyons			110	
	Leslie				7
	Milford				12
3	Metamora				
	Millbrook				
.	Oxford			67	5
ı	Rochester				113
١.	Saline			69	4
	South Lyons			00	11!
-	Salem				7
-	Williamston		8		4
- 1	** ALLEGORIC CONTRACTOR CO. C.		1.0		-

CATTLE.

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 878 head, against 461 last week. Of western cattle outside of what was consigned to outchers, only one load was on sale. The market opened up fairly active, and for butchers' cattle onyers paid an advance of 10@15 cents per hundred over the rates of last week. Stockers, of which there was a good number, ruled a little nll at about last week's rates. The following

Total...... 378 1,774

1,872

were the closing QUOTATIONS:

to 1,450 lbs	66	00	@6	50
Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5	50	@5	75
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs	5	25	@5	75
Good Mixed Butchers' Stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers	4	25	@4	75
Coarse Mixed Butchers' St.ck- Light thin cows, heifers, stags			-	
and bulls				
Stockers				
Bulls	2	75	@3	50
		**	2	3 -0

Coats sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3 50, and 9 stockmers 550 lbs at \$3.

McFadden sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 804 lbs at \$3.75.

Ramsey sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 670 lbs at 19.95.

Bixby sold Oberhoff 5 butchers' steers av 896 Cooper sold George Wreford a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 738 lbs at \$3 50;

head of thin butchers' stock av 788 lbs at \$3 50; and 4 bulls av 812 lbs at \$2 70.

Wreford & Beck sold McIntire 28 mixed westerns av 850 lbs at \$3 85.

Voight sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 1.060 lbs at \$4, and 5 stockers to Flieschman av 958 lbs at \$3 85.

Webb sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$4 50.

Patton sold Capwell a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 784 lbs at \$3 90.

Switzer & Ackley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 834 lbs at \$3 30.

3 30. Bunnell sold Brocha 6 fair butchers' steers av 92 lbs at \$4, and 6 stockers to Sullivan av 728 lbs at \$3.30.

Bliss sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers' stock av 806 lbs at \$3.50, and 2 coarse cows av 1,100 lbs at \$3.

Cheeseman sold Sullivan 30 stockers av 695 lbs

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,774, against 2,209 last week. The sheep market opened up active and continued firm throughout, at price fully as high as those of last week.

Larue sold Young 68 av 71 lbs at \$2 50.
Cooper sold John Downs 88 av 83 lbs at \$3 10.
McFaiden sold Downs 107 av 77 lbs at \$3 15.
Walls sold Downs 119 (part lambs) av 76 lbs :
340. Walls sold Downs 119 (part lambs) av 76 lbs \$3.40.
Webb sold Downs 62 av 80 lbs at \$3.
Larue sold Ellis 96 av 70 lbs at \$2.55.
Kamsey sold Downs 210 av 84 lbs at \$2.55.
Ward sold Downs 95 av 79 lbs at \$3.
Sweet sold Downs 118 av 88 lbs at \$3.50
Hosl: y sold Andrews 42 av 82 lbs at \$3.
Swi zer sold Robinson 81 av 71 lbs at \$3.
Swi zer sold Robinson 81 av 71 lbs at \$2.90.
Sutton sold Morey 63 (part lambs) av 77 lbs at \$3.50.

\$3 50.

Knight sold Downs 86 av 70 lbs at \$3.

Claik sold Downs 223 av 80 lbs at \$3.

Thayer sold John Downs 86 av 89 lbs at \$3.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,872, against 515 last week. The market opened up active or Friday at an advance of 25 cents per hundred over last week's rates, and a good number change hands. Saturday morning dispatches from

Buffalo reported a heavy run and lower prices

This had a bad effect on the market here and

sales were made at lower rates. but the advance was not all lost as the late sales averaged 10@15 cents higher than those of one week ago. Ward sold Webb 64 av 186 lbs at \$4 90. Larue sold Webb 43 av 215 lbs at \$5 35.

C Roe sold Webb 122 av 202 lbs at \$5 37¼.
Clark sold Hammond 57 av 217 lbs at \$5 25.
Gliddings sold Hammond 68 av 200 lbs at \$5 30.
Brown & Spencer sold C Roe 80 av 190 lbs at \$5 30.
Bartholemew sold Bigley 61 av 175 lbs at \$5.
Cooper sold Rause 85 av 219 lbs at \$5.
Cooper sold Rause 85 av 219 lbs at \$5.
Ramsey sold Webb 71 av 184 lbs at \$5.
Ramsey sold Webb 71 av 184 lbs at \$5.
Ramsey sold Webb 72 av 184 lbs at \$5.
Ramsey sold Bigley 23 av 192 lbs at \$5.
Devine sold Webb 80 av 206 lbs at \$5 10.
Larue sold Bigley 28 av 192 lbs at \$5 15.
Devine sold Webb 80 av 206 lbs at \$5 10.
Larue sold Bigley 34 av 225 lbs at \$5 40.
Thayer sold Hammond 52 av 229 lbs at \$5 45.
Stabler & Wallace sold Webb 57 av 236 lbs at \$5.
Stabler & Wallace sold Webb 57 av 236 lbs at \$5.
Sutton sold Hammond 80 av 230 lbs at \$5.
Parsons sold Rause 115 av 210 lbs at \$5.
Parsons sold Webb 52 av 211 lbs at \$5.
Lovewell sold Rauses 115 av 200 lbs at \$5.
Lovewell sold Rauses 115 av 200 lbs at \$5.
Sweet sold Hammond 25 av 306 lbs at \$5.
Flotts sold Webb 42 av 191 lbs at \$5.
Flotts sold Webb 42 av 191 lbs at \$5.
Flotts sold Webb 42 av 191 lbs at \$5.
Capwell sold Rauses 87 av 182 lbs at \$5.
Capwell sold Rauses 87 av 182 lbs at \$5.
Capwell sold Rause 87 av 182 lbs at \$5.
Capwell sold Rause 87 av 182 lbs at \$4.

King's Yards. Monday, Oct. 13, 1884.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with good supply of cattle. There was a fair at endance of retail buyers, and the market showed

considerable activity, the receipts changing hands at about Saturday's prices. hands at about Saturday's prices.

Beardslee sold H Roe a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 835 ba at \$3 50.

Smith sold Taube a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$3 50.

Breenahan sold June a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 643 lbs at \$3 25.

Carr sold Seager 3 thin heifers av 760 lbs at \$3 50.

Oberhoff sold Marshick a mixed let of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$3 75.

Fritchey sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 877 lbs at \$4, and 16 stockers to Stewart av 524 lbs at \$3 12\frac{1}{2}.

Smith sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 640 lbs at \$3 40.

\$3 12\frac{1}{2}.

Smith sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 640 lbs at \$3 40.

Pierson sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3 60, and 4 to Sullivan av 1,037 lbs at \$3 40.

Hall sold Baxter 5 fair butchers' steers av 864 lbs at \$4 05.

Webster sold McGee a mixed lot of 24 head of coarse butchers' stock av 620 lbs at \$3 15.

Purdy sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steers av 840 lbs at \$4.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 6 fair butchers' steers av 873 lbs at \$4 25.

Carr sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steers av 835 lbs at \$4.

Hall sold Freeman 2 fair butchers' steers av 945 lbs at \$4.

945 lbs at \$4 25.

Proper sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse coarse butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3.

Beardslee sold Hersch 6 fair butchers' steers av

coarse coarse outchers stock av 800 lbs at \$3 25.

Beardslee sold Hersch 6 fair butchers' steers av 810 lbs at \$4 25.

Pinckney sold Flieschman 9 stockers av 574 lbs at \$2 90.

Platt sold Kolb a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 836 lbs at \$3 75, and a bull weighing 1,060 lbs at \$3.

McHugh sold Petz 8 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 974 lbs at \$4.

Pierson sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$3 50.

Kalaher sold Meyers a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 625 lb- at \$3 10, and 8 to Stocker av 632 lbs at the same price.

Ramsey sold Robinson a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 644 lbs at \$3 45.

Pinckney sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 640 lbs at \$3 30.

Green sold Flieschman 6 stockers av 679 lbs at \$3 10. \$3 16. Purdy sold Flieschman 8 stockers av 643 lbs at

\$3 10, Chase sold Flieschman 5 stockers av 570 lbs at SHEEP. Platt sold Fitzpatrick 48 av 68 lbs at \$3. Proper sold Fitzpatrick 70 av 75 lbs at \$3 12½. Walls sold Fitzpatrick 122 av 70 lbs at \$2 75.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts 8,009, against 10,183 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 190 car loads of cattle on sale. The quality averaged poor, but few that would average good and no choice or extra offered. The best on sale brought \$5 60@6; fair to medium, \$5 15@5 50, and light at \$4 50@5. Stockers were in large supply, and prices delined 15@25 cents. There was no change in the market on Tuesday or Wednesday Of Michigan cattle 15 steers av 1,123 lbs at \$4 75 24 stockers av 712 lbs at \$3 70; 29 do av 746 lbs at \$3 50: 22 do av 760 lbs at \$3 45: 23 do av 877 lbs s \$3 50; 17 do av 707 lbs at \$3 50; 22 do av 636 lbs at \$3 55; 60 do av 586 lbs at \$3 25. The following

\$3 55; 00 deling were the closing QUOTATIONS:

 weighing from 950 to 1,000
 3 50
 Ø4 00

 Canadian feeders
 4 15
 Ø4 25

 Stock Steers-Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs
 3 25
 Ø3 00

 Stock bulls
 2 65
 Ø3 00

 Butchers' do, fair to good
 3 25
 Ø3 50

 Veals-Fair to prime of 160 to 210
 6 00
 Ø7 25

Sheep.—Receipts, 9,300, against 11,800 the previous week. The supply on Monday consisted of 70 loads. The demand was light and the market ruled dull at about the same range of prices as those ruling at the cose of the previous week. There was no change in the market on Tuesday or Wedne-day. Fair to good 70 to 80 lb sheep sold at \$303 25; 80 to 90 lb \$3 2503 50; 90 to 100 lb, \$3 5004; 100 to 120 lb, \$4 1504 50; store sheep, \$242 75, lambs, 50 to 70 lb, \$3 754 475. We note sales of 176 Michigan sheep av 96 lbs at \$3 75; 150 av 99 lbs at \$4 55; 176 av 89 lbs at \$3 50; 190 av 91 lbs at \$4 15; 205 av 88 lbs at \$3 60; 181 av 80 lbs at \$3 40; %5 lambs av 69 lbs at \$4 60; 81 do av 56 lbs at \$4 25; 166 do av 69 lbs at \$4 60; 81 do av 56 lbs at \$4 25; 166 do av 69 lbs at \$4 60; 81 do av 56 lbs at \$4 25; 166 do av 69 lbs at \$4 65; 405 do av 56 lbs at \$4 60; 81 do av 56 lbs a SHEEP.-Receipts, 9,300, against 11,800 the

\$5 55%5 75; good to extra heavy, \$5 70%5 85; pigs rommon to choice, \$4 75%5 15; skips and cu.ls \$4%4 25. Chicage.

CATTLE.-Receipts 45,381, against 49,591 the pre lous week. Shipments 17,984. The cattle market opened with 8,300 head on sale. There were ery few shipping cattle among the receipts, and this fact, together with encouraging reports from he east enabled holders to close out early, and at a little better figures than were obtainable during Cheeseman sold Sullivan 30 stockers av 695 lbs at \$3 15.

Knight sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 883 lbs at \$3 70.
Clements sold Burnell sold H Roe a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 908 lbs at \$3 70.

Furdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 908 lbs at \$3 70.

Furdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 30 head of fair butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$3 60.

Clements sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$3 60.

Hosley sold Reagan a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 60.

Ramsey sold Switzer & Ackley 8 feeders av 1,007 lbs at \$3 90.

Capwell sold H Roe 3 thin cows av 886 lbs at \$3 40.

SHEEP.

SHEEP. at \$6 60@6 65. Native butchers' stock was not in

Bxtra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards 7 00 @7 15 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs....... \$6 60 @6 85 Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers, 5 75 @6 40 fedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. 4 2 , @5 25 utchers' Stock—Inferior to comweighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. Medium Grades—Steers in

W. W. THORBURN. Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Treats all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Office, 123 Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich.

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The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$18 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded. Address

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General Agent and Manager Distributing Station
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TWO FINE FARMS For Sale Very Cheap.

Three-quarters mile north of Orion, two miles sonth of Oxford. The D. & B. C. R. R. running on section line between them, likewise the public highway. The farm on west side of road of 180 acres has good frame house, well, orchard, running water. well fenced and improved. The farm on west side of road of 150 acres is all well improved, a fine residence of modern style, two large barns, cut stone smoke house, and milk house, repair shop, sheep and cattle sheds with hay loft, cooking room. pig-sty, and hennery, two good weils and cistern, fine orchard, good fences, at situated on north 80, which is separated from south 80 by town line read. South 80 has good orchard, well, log-house, is well fenced and improved and lies on north shore of Long Lake, a beautiful little expanse of pure sparkling water, one-half mile from village of Orion. A beautiful site for summer residence for those living in the city, of fering fine fishing or boating opportunities. For further particulars call on Henry Groff, Esq., two miles N. E. of Oxford village, or address

N. E. of Oxford village, or address DR. J. A. TREAT, Stuart, Iowa.

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